

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration

Social Security *Bulletin*

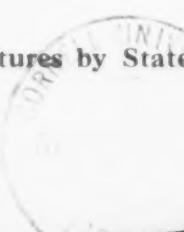
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V.17, no. 7
July 1954

Volume 17

Number 7

Social Security in Israel, 1954

Selected Child Welfare Expenditures by State and Local
Agencies, 1951-52



THE SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN, the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration, is issued primarily for distribution to agencies directly concerned with the administration of the Social Security Act. It reports current data on operations of the Administration and the results of research and analysis pertinent to the social security programs. An annual statistical supplement, which carries calendar-year data, has been presented as part of each September issue of the BULLETIN since September 1950.

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The BULLETIN is published monthly under authority of Public Resolution No. 57, approved May 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 541), as amended by section 307, Public Act 212, Seventy-second Congress, approved June 30, 1932. The printing of the publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 8, 1953).

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Social Security in Review

Commissioner Resigns

JOHN W. TRAMBURG, the first Commissioner of Social Security in the newly created Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, resigned as of July 31, 1954. He had been appointed Commissioner by President Eisenhower on November 10, 1953.

The months in which Mr. Tramburg headed the Social Security Administration saw the development of important legislative proposals for expanding and strengthening the social security program and their consideration by Congress. In this time, a site was selected for a new building for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and preliminary plans and specifications were developed as a basis for final consideration by Congress. Child welfare, a field in which Mr. Tramburg has had extensive experience, was the subject of two major conferences—the Nationwide conference on juvenile delinquency and the conference on East Coast migrant families. In these months the Social Security Administration has moved forward in its work to promote the economic and social well-being of our Nation's citizens.

During his Federal service Mr. Tramburg was on leave of absence from his position as director of the Wisconsin State Department of Welfare, and he is returning to that post.

Railroad Retirement Act Amended

ON JUNE 16, 1954, President Eisenhower signed the Railroad Retirement Act Amendments of 1954 (Pub-

lic Law No. 398 (Eighty-third Congress, second session). The new law amends a provision in the Railroad Retirement Act Amendments of 1951 that barred dual receipt of benefits under that program and under the old-age and survivors insurance program if any part of the railroad retirement annuity was based on service before 1937. The 1951 provision, which was reported in the February 1952 issue of the BULLETIN, did not prevent duplication of retirement benefits under the two programs when the railroad retirement annuity was based solely on service after 1936. There has been no duplication of survivor benefits under the two systems, because the wage records under both programs are combined in determining benefits.

Public Law No. 398 repeals the dual benefits provision retroactively to the date of its original enactment. As a result, not only are completely independent retirement benefits to be payable under the two systems but also individuals with railroad service before 1937 who are currently on the rolls will receive lump-sum payments from the Railroad Retirement Board that represent retroactive payments of the reduction previously made in their retirement annuities. If the worker has died during or before June 1954, the refund will be paid only to his widow (or widower) or to his children.

Program Operations

MONTHLY benefits being paid under the old-age and survivors insurance program at the end of April totaled \$271.2 million. About 6.3 million persons were receiving these benefits—92,700 more than at the end of

March. The increases in the number of old-age and wife's benefits were smaller than those in March, while for all types of survivor monthly benefits they were larger. The overall increase was slightly smaller than that in March.

Since September 1952 (when the benefits were increased under the 1952 amendments) there has been a continuous rise in the amount of the average old-age benefit. The April increase of 9 cents brought the average payment up to \$51.62. For all other types of benefits except mother's benefits, average amounts have shown a similar upward trend since September 1952. The increases for the 19 months since September 1952 range from \$2.83 for old-age benefits (from \$48.79 to \$51.62) to 28 cents for aged widow's benefits (from \$40.65 to \$40.93). The higher averages are the result chiefly of the progressively rising proportion of beneficiaries whose benefits were computed under the new-start formula. This computation method uses only earnings after 1950 and, on the whole, produces higher benefits than those obtained by using earnings after 1936 and the conversion table. The average for mother's benefits decreased for several months after September 1952 due to administrative changes provided for in the 1952 amendments. Since January 1953, however, the average for this type of benefit has gone up each month.

Monthly benefits were awarded to 141,100 persons in April, slightly fewer than in March but about 5 percent more than the number awarded a year earlier. Almost 11,300 widow's or widower's benefits were awarded in April, an all-time

high. Lump-sum death payments totaling \$8.9 million were awarded in April to 53,200 persons, more than in any other month since the beginning of the program.

● Highlighting public assistance caseload changes in April was the reversal of a 6-month upward trend in the general assistance caseload. The decrease of 8,000 cases brought the total caseload to 318,000, which was still, however, 15 percent higher than the caseload in April 1953. Of the 47 States reporting changes, 31 had fewer cases than in the preceding month, including 14 States with decreases of 5-19 percent. In the 15 States with higher caseloads, relatively large increases occurred only in Arizona (34.5 percent) and Hawaii (35.8 percent). In most of the 46 States for which comparisons with April 1953 can be made, caseload changes were substantial; about two-thirds of these States, however, had larger caseloads than a year earlier.

In aid to dependent children, the number of families rose 6,000 during April, compared with an average monthly increase of more than 6,800 in the preceding 4 months. More than three-fourths of the States reported increases in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children. The recent increases in this program have more than offset the decline in caseload that occurred during 1953. Three-fifths of the States reported more families on the rolls in April 1954 than in April 1953. The net change for the country was 2,400 families. For aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the number of recipients increased 1.3 percent, and the caseloads for old-age assistance and aid to the blind were slightly higher in April than in March. In old-age assistance there has been a net decline since April 1953 of 33,000 or 1.3 percent in the number of recipients.

Discontinuance early this year of benefits paid by the United Mine Workers to disabled miners and families of deceased miners has added to the number of applicants for all types of assistance in a few States, including Alabama, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Because

(Continued on page 28)

Selected current statistics

[Corrected to June 8, 1954]

Item	April 1954	March 1954	April 1953	Calendar year	
				1953	1954
<i>Labor Force</i> ¹ (in thousands)					
Total civilian	64,063	63,825	62,810	63,417	62,966
Employed	60,598	60,100	61,228	61,894	61,293
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance ²				46,300	45,500
Covered by State unemployment insurance ³	35,500	35,000	36,200	36,442	35,717
Unemployed	3,465	3,725	1,582	1,523	1,673
<i>Personal Income</i> ⁴ (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total ⁵	\$282.0	\$282.9	\$282.7	\$284.5	\$269.7
Employees' income ⁶	193.5	194.2	197.2	198.5	184.3
Proprietors' and rental income	49.1	49.5	49.4	49.9	51.2
Personal interest income and dividends	23.1	23.1	22.0	22.2	21.0
Public aid ⁷	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Social insurance and related payments ⁸	11.4	11.2	9.0	9.1	7.9
Veterans' subsistence allowances ⁹ and bonuses	.5	.5	.4	.4	.7
Miscellaneous income payments ¹⁰	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4
<i>Old-Age and Survivors Insurance</i>					
Monthly benefits ¹¹					
Current-payment status: ¹¹					
Number (in thousands)	6,323	6,230	5,401		
Amount (in thousands)	\$271,244	\$266,686	\$224,274	\$3,013,200	\$2,228,960
Average old-age benefit ¹²	\$51.62	\$51.63	\$50.11		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number	141	143	135	1,419	1,033
Amount	\$6,484	\$6,685	\$6,118	\$65,772	\$42,750
<i>Unemployment Insurance</i> ¹³					
Initial claims (in thousands)	1,442	1,392	835	11,349	11,174
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands)	9,537	9,969	4,332	51,468	54,311
Weeks compensated (in thousands)	8,333	8,985	3,698	42,556	45,777
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands)	1,894	1,953	840	812	874
Benefits paid (in millions) ¹⁴	\$201	\$216	\$83	\$962	\$998
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$24.79	\$24.68	\$23.27	\$23.58	\$22.79
<i>Public Assistance</i> ¹⁵					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance	2,583	2,582	2,616		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families	576	570	573		
Children	1,548	1,530	1,516		
Aid to the blind	100	100	99		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	205	203	173		
General assistance	318	326	275		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance	\$51.34	\$51.56	\$51.95		
Aid to dependent children (per family)	84.91	84.97	84.33		
Aid to the blind	55.88	55.79	55.15		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	53.59	53.51	52.46		
General assistance	52.15	52.42	48.29		

¹ Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures; average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

² Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; excludes joint coverage under the railroad retirement and old-age and survivors insurance programs. Data for April 1953 and for 1954 not available.

³ Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

⁴ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

⁵ Beginning January 1952, social insurance contributions from the self-employed excluded from total but not deducted from proprietors' income.

⁶ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

⁷ Payments to recipients under the 4 special public

assistance programs and general assistance.

⁸ Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and unemployment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

⁹ Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

¹⁰ Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

¹¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit; calendar-year figures represent payments certified.

¹² Monthly amounts, gross; annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks and benefit refunds.

¹³ Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments.

Social Security in Israel

by WILBUR J. COHEN and CARL H. FARMAN *

Israel is one of the most recent additions to the roster of nations providing the protection of old-age and survivors insurance to their people. The National Insurance Law, enacted in late 1953, also established a system of maternity benefits and benefits for work accidents. The law and its background are summarized in the following pages.

ISRAEL'S first social security measure designed to cover more than a single risk was enacted on November 18, 1953, and became effective April 1, 1954. It provides benefits to the aged and to widows and orphans, maternity benefits, and benefits for work accidents. The provision of work accident and maternity benefits represents the improvement of existing programs and their consolidation into a single social insurance act. The chief new program established by the 1953 law is old-age and survivors insurance.

The history and content of this social insurance law reveal a blend of local mutual aid society practice with workers' protective legislation under the British mandate, plus the incorporation of other social insurance principles common to many recent plans and modern laws. It is the purpose of this article to trace this unique combination of influences to their issue in the 1953 law and to show the setting of the act within the varied welfare services of the State of Israel.

Early Programs

Palestine on the eve of its independence as the State of Israel had one act classifiable as a social insurance measure—the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, adopted in 1927 and completely revised in 1947. It also had an important health insurance organization of nearly 40 years' standing—the Workers' Sick Fund (Kupat Holim)—which began oper-

* Mr. Cohen is the director and Mr. Farman a staff member of the Division of Research and Statistics, Office of the Commissioner. Mr. Cohen gathered most of the background information in personal interviews in Israel in November 1952.

ations in 1912 with 150 members and has been since 1920 a part of the General Federation of Jewish Labor (Histadruth).

Under the General Federation there also were smaller funds that provide for invalidity, unemployment, and death. These funds are still in operation. The Workers' Sick Fund, covering two-thirds of the population, continues to give workers their main protection against illness. The workmen's compensation law operated for more than 25 years to indemnify for and give medical attention to occupational injuries. The principal provisions of these two measures are therefore an important chapter in the story of Israel's protection for workers.

Most highly developed of the country's social insurance institutions is the Workers' Sick Fund, which includes in its membership all labor-union members—65-70 percent of all gainfully employed persons. By payment of a single contribution the worker meets his union membership dues, the cost of health insurance, and membership in other funds, including those for unemployment (established 1932), widows and orphans (1938), and old-age insurance (1943). For his membership in the Sick Fund the worker pays 3.8 percent of wages, and if his dependents are to be fully covered there is an added fee equal to three-fourths of the single person's contribution. Employers usually pay 3 percent of payrolls. Small grants—somewhat increased in recent years—have been made by the Government for the construction or maintenance of hospitals.

The premiums entitle the worker to medical attention in the Fund's

own clinics and hospitals or in hospitals under contract with the Fund, to cash sickness benefits for 6 months, and to maternity care that includes part of the cost of hospitalization (or a cash grant instead of hospital care). Cash maternity benefits are provided under separate legislation. Cash sickness benefits under the Fund are about one-fourth of the workers' wages.

Of the Fund's estimated 1952 budget of 19.5 million Israeli pounds,¹ 42 percent came from members' dues, 37 percent from employer contributions, 12 percent from payments for services, and 8 percent from Government grants. The two principal items of expense were dispensaries (and auxiliary institutes), which accounted for 49 percent of the outgo, and hospitalization and convalescent homes (24 percent). In 1952 the Fund had 381,843 members; their dependents brought the total number entitled to services to approximately 975,000.

Growth since the founding of the State of Israel is shown by the fact that in 1948 there were 142,675 contributing members and a total coverage of 328,000 persons.²

The workmen's compensation program has been another important protection to workers. Under British mandate, the League of Nations Mandated Territory of Palestine promulgated in January 1927 what was cited (because of earlier publication in draft form) as the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance of 1926.³ With an occasional change to keep benefits in line with higher living costs or to increase coverage, it remained the law for 20 years and was then greatly expanded and improved by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance of 1947.

¹ The official value of the Israeli pound in United States money is 55 cents.

² I. Kanev, "Social Insurance in Israel" (English abstract), *Labour Studies*, February 1953, pp. 23-30.

³ International Labor Office, *Legislative Series*, 1927—L.N. 2.

The Ordinance made employers liable to pay amounts specified in the law to manual workers in all types of employment whose annual income does not exceed IL 3,000. Under the 1953 amendments⁴ benefits for temporary disablement were three-fourths of the average weekly wage, subject to a maximum of IL 23 a week. For persons in the lower wage brackets the benefits were equal to full wages, but could not be more than IL 14 weekly. They were paid from the first day of illness for not more than 6 months and were then replaced by a permanent disability pension—at the same rate if incapacity was total but scaled downward for partial disablement.

Death benefits took the form of lump-sum payments equal to three times the worker's average annual earnings, but not less than IL 2,150 or more than IL 4,300. For surviving children the payment was a sum equal to IL 6 multiplied by the number of months between the child's age at the death of the parent and the attainment of age 16.

Cash was also allowed for such customary medical care as treatment and hospitalization, and in addition artificial limbs and surgical appliances were provided.

The program was under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor, with the Director of Labor recording agreements arrived at between the worker (or the worker's survivors) and the employer or insurance company.

Among the program's limitations were the fact that insurance was not compulsory and that it made only partial provision for medical services. Nevertheless, in 1952 it applied to 21,000 accidents—75 of them fatal—and paid substantial benefits.

Certain related services have also been significant. Under the maternity benefit program first enacted in 1927, the employer was liable—or could insure with the Workers' Sick Fund—for specified benefits, which amounted, under the Ordinance of 1945, to 75 percent of wages for 4 weeks before and 4 weeks after con-

⁴ See Albert Loewenthal, "Insurance in Israel," *Commerce* (Journal of Chambers of Commerce in Israel), Tel-Aviv, Insurance Supplement, Oct. 1953, pp. 4-5.

finement. Agriculture and domestic service were not covered.

In addition to health insurance, the Workers' Sick Fund pays lump-sum benefits for invalidity. The

Widows' and Orphans' Fund also pays a lump sum on the death of the breadwinner; both this Fund and the Old-Age Fund may continue to pay benefits supplementing those pro-

Table 1.—*Selected social insurance benefit provisions, by program, as enacted in 1953¹*

Type of beneficiary	Amount of monthly flat-rate basic benefit ² (in pounds)	Benefit as percent of wages	Benefit duration
Old-age and survivors insurance			
Aged worker, no dependents	15.000		Life.
Aged worker, with dependents:			
1	22.500		For aged person, life; for children, to age 14 (age 18, if in school).
2	28.500		Life or remarriage.
3 or more	34.000		
Widow, aged 50 or over	15.000		
Widow, no children:			
Aged 45-49 at widowhood	11.250		Life or remarriage.
Aged 40-44 at widowhood	7.500		Life or remarriage.
Under age 40	* 180.000		
Widow any age, with children:			
1 child	22.500		For the widow, life or remarriage; for children, to age 14 (age 18, if in school).
2 children	28.500		
3 or more children	34.000		
Widow on remarriage	* 180.000		
Full orphan:			
1 child	15.000		To age 14 (age 18, if in school).
2 children	22.500		Do.
3 children	28.500		Do.
4 or more children	34.000		Do.
Work accident insurance			
Worker:			
With temporary disability	75.0 ³		Up to a maximum of 26 weeks.
With permanent total disability	75.0 ³		During disability.
With permanent partial disability:			
More than 24 percent		Pension in proportion to disability.	
5-24 percent		Lump sum in proportion to disability.	During disability.
Survivor:			
Widow, aged 50 or over, or invalid	45.0		Life or remarriage.
Widow, no children:			
Aged 50 or over	45.0		Life or remarriage.
Aged 40-49	30.0		Life or remarriage.
Under age 40	135% of 1 year's wages ²		Life or remarriage.
Widow who has or has had children:			
1 child	60.0		For widow, life or remarriage; for child, to age 14 (age 18, if in school).
2 children	67.5		
3 or more children	75.0		
Widower, aged 50 or over, or invalid			
Other dependents:			
In addition to widow and children ⁴		Same as for children	Life.
No widow or child eligible:			
1 dependent	37.5		Life.
2 dependents	50.25		Life.
3 or more dependents	75.0		Life.
Maternity insurance			
Insured working woman ⁵ (maternity allowance)		75.0 ⁶	12 weeks.
Insured working woman (birth grant)	* 55.000		
Wife of insured worker (birth grant)	* 55.000		

¹ Basic benefits are increased by amounts related to cost-of-living index. See text tabulation, page 5, for total amounts of benefits in May 1954, when index was 217.

² Lump sum.

³ Up to a maximum of 5 pounds a day.

⁴ Payable only if total benefits for widow and children do not exceed maximum for total survivor benefits—75 percent of wages.

⁵ Employed or self-employed.

⁶ Up to a maximum of 35 pounds a week.

vided under the compulsory insurance program. For unemployed workers, the Fund established in 1932 provides cash benefits, low-cost food, holiday camps for children, and sometimes communal feeding facilities.

Planning

The 1953 legislation resulted from the development of the programs just noted and from the formal recommendations of several committees to which the Parliament (Knesset) gave careful attention. The chronology of planning and proposals for legislation dates from 1945. In that year the Social Insurance Committee of the General Federation of Jewish Labor proposed a comprehensive program to cover the risks of old age, invalidity, death (through survivor pensions), sickness, maternity, industrial injuries, and unemployment. Costs were to be divided about equally among insured persons (who would pay 6 percent), employers (7 percent), and the Government (6 percent).

In 1948, only a month after formation of the new independent Government, the Federation issued another report, the product of its Social Research Institute. The recommendations advocated the same comprehensive program as in 1945, but in more detail and with the suggestion that the plan go forward in three stages. The first would see establishment of all the social insurance programs, including unemployment insurance, and also of basic medical services for the whole population. After 3 or 4 years, according to the estimate, the program would enter its second stage, with the emphasis placed on providing more medical services, including specialist care, and on the transfer of social work from private to public agencies. Three to 4 years later, in the final stage, family allowances would be paid and an expanded public housing program would be offered.

The head of the Workers' Sick Fund, Itshak Kanev, was chairman of the committees whose reports have been described, and in 1949 he was also made head of the governmentally appointed Interministerial Committee for Social Insurance Plan-

ning. This committee's proposals, as published in 1950, were similar to the 1948 recommendations. Certain points were common to the two plans. Contributions would be a percentage of the workers' pay; short-term benefits would be computed on a percentage basis; old-age, invalidity, and survivor benefits were to be computed on a flat-rate basis; and the comprehensive system would be inaugurated in three stages. The 1950 plan also contained special provisions for a national hospital fund to provide needed care for insured persons and their dependents.

When legislative action was forecast in March 1951, the intention of the Government was to include in its forthcoming bill a comprehensive program covering insurance against all risks except possibly unemployment. The bill introduced on July 4, 1951, however, concentrated on old-age and survivors insurance, maternity grants, and funeral benefits.

With some important modifications, including the addition of work accident insurance, this bill unanimously passed its first reading in the Knesset early in 1952. It was changed in some additional aspects—mainly in benefit amounts and percentages—to become the law of November 18, 1953.

Dr. George Lotan, Director of the National Insurance Institute—the administrative agency established by the law—has explained certain characteristics of the program:

The National Insurance Law of Israel in its present form is the result of comprehensive studies of the legislation of other countries in this field and of the development of mutual aid institutions in Israel itself.

Old-age and survivors insurance comprises the whole population. It is in some of its clauses based on findings of the Beveridge Report.

Hospitalization as a condition of the payment of maternity grant may be characterized as a special trend of the law. The health of mothers and their infants in a country like Israel can be safeguarded best, if confinement takes place in a hospital. The number of hospital beds for pregnant women is sufficient to cope with the needs.

Work-accident insurance replaces the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance . . . enacted as early as 1927 by the Mandatory Government. With the introduction of medical and vocational rehabilitation as additional benefits, it keeps in line with the modern tendency first of all to rehabilitate the injured worker, and to regard financial compensation for loss of earning power as of second importance.

The collection of the insurance fees will be carried out in close cooperation with the Income Tax Department, and individual records will be kept only with the National Insurance Institute. Here the arrangements of the [United States system of] old-age and survivors insurance . . . served as a model for our scheme.

The National Insurance Institute starts its work after voluntary insurance schemes, especially those operated by the General Federation of Labor, had been in existence for many years. The implementation of the law will therefore in many cases represent no additional burden to the national economy; on the contrary: the reserves, which will accumulate during the first years, may temporarily serve as a source of financing development projects.

Present Law

Under the act of 1953, old-age benefits become payable 3 years from April 1, 1954, and survivor benefits 1 year from that date. The amount of the basic benefits is shown in table 1, and these benefits are increased in accordance with the cost-of-living index. The benefits that would have been payable in May 1954, when the index was at 217, are shown below in terms of pounds per month.

Basic benefit	Total after cost-of-living increase
15.000	32.550
22.500	48.825
28.500	61.845
34.000	73.780
11.250	24.415
7.500	16.275
180.000 (lump sum)	390.600

The old-age and survivor pensions are also increased if the worker contributes for more than 10 years and if he continues working after he reaches retirement age. For each contribution year beyond 10 the pensions are increased by 2 percent, with a maximum increase of 50 percent.

For each contribution year after the worker has reached retirement age, the pensions are increased 5 percent, with a maximum of 25 percent.

The retirement ages are 65 for men and 60 for women; for persons employed in certain types of heavy manual labor the ages may be reduced by the Minister of Labor to 62 for men and 57 for women. Men who are 70 years of age and women who are aged 65 may receive benefits whether they retire or not. For the first 5 years after an individual reaches the minimum required age, however, retirement is a condition for receipt of benefit.

The normal minimum qualifying period is 5 years of contributions; this requirement is reduced to 3 years for men aged 60-67 and women aged 55-62 who were in the country on the date the law was passed.

Survivor benefits are payable after 1 year of contributions. They are discontinued for widows on remarriage and for orphans at age 14 (age 13 if in school).

The new work accident insurance will provide temporary disability benefits (called "injury benefits") up to a maximum of 26 weeks at 75 percent of wages, with a maximum of IL 5 daily (payable 7 days a week). The worker who is permanently and totally incapacitated will receive a pension at the same rate as the temporarily disabled worker. When the incapacity is more than 25 percent but less than total, the rate of the pension will be proportionate to the disability. For incapacity of 5-24 percent, lump-sum payments—also proportionate to the disability—will be made.

Survivor benefits for the dependents of those dying as a result of work-connected injury are varying percentages of what the total permanent disability pension would have been; they vary also according to the age of the widow if she does not have and has not had dependent children.

For a widow who is aged 50 or is an invalid at the time of her husband's death from a work injury, the pension is 60 percent of the amount her husband's total disability benefit would have been. The invalid widower is also entitled to a pension on the same terms. Widows aged 40-49

who do not have and have not had dependent children receive 40 percent of what would have been the total disability benefit of the insured husband, and they receive 60 percent when reaching age 50. If the widow is under 40 years of age, she receives a lump sum that is equal to three times the annual pension to which a surviving widow aged 50 would have been entitled.

The widow with a child or children receives the full widow's pension, with no reduction because of age. In addition she is entitled to an increase of 20 percent in the rate of the pension for total disability of her husband if she has one dependent child, 30 percent additional for two children, and 40 percent for three or more children.

The widow who has had but no longer has eligible child beneficiaries dependent on her continues to receive the full benefit even if she is under age 50.

For a full orphan, the work accident survivor benefits are 60 percent of what would have been the total disability benefit of the insured; it is 80 percent if there are two children; 90 percent for three; and the full benefit for four or more children.

If there is neither widow nor child, other surviving dependents receive a pension as follows:

Number of dependents	Percent of insured's pension
1	50
2	75
3 or more	100

If the maximum for a wife and any children is less than 100 percent of the total disability benefit that would have been payable to the deceased worker, then any other dependents may receive partial benefit; the amount is the same as for a child dependent. The maximum survivor pension is the full pension for total disability.

The worker who is disabled from a work accident or occupational disease will receive full medical care (including general and specialist services and medicines) and vocational rehabilitation. Medical attention is provided by the Government itself through its health services and through the facilities of the new In-

Table 2.—Comparison of financing provisions of social insurance programs, as proposed and enacted

Program	Percent of earnings				
	1945 plan	1948 plan	1950 plan	1951 bill	1953 law
Old-age and survivors insurance:					
Total contribution	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.75
Insured person	.67	.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Employer	.67	.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Government	.67	1.0	.5	.5	1.25
Maternity insurance:					
Total contribution	(2)	.7	1.1	1.1	1.16
Insured person	0	.3	.3	.3	.4
Employer	0	.4	.3	.3	.4
Government	0	0	.5	.5	1.38
Work accident insurance:					
Total contribution	1.0	1.2	1.5	(3)	1.5
Insured person	0	0	0	—	0
Employer	1.0	1.0	1.5	—	1.5
Government	0	0	0	—	0

¹ Ten percent of other income (contributions of the employer and the insured person combined). It will not be paid initially but at a date to be decided by the Ministers of Finance and of Labor with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset.

² Not available.

³ Forty-five percent of other income (contributions of the employer and the insured person combined). It will not be paid initially (see footnote 1).

⁴ Estimated average; individual rates will vary with risk.

⁵ Bill as originally written did not include work accident insurance.

⁶ Estimated average; individual rates will vary with risk (0.5-3 percent of wages).

surance Institute, and by those existing agencies or institutions approved by the Minister of Labor after consultation with the Minister of Health.

The provision for maternity benefits resembles rather closely those in the British National Insurance Act. There is a lump-sum grant for all births, payable to the mother for hospital care and purchase of necessary items for the infant. This grant amounts in value to IL 55; it may be paid all in cash, partly in kind, or directly to the hospital. There is also a maternity allowance to employed or self-employed women, payable for 12 weeks and amounting to 75 percent of earnings, subject to a maximum of IL 35 a week. The woman may not be gainfully working during receipt of the allowance; in addition she must have had employment for the 10 consecutive months preceding the earliest date on which benefit is payable and must have paid contributions for 9 of those months. The birth grant is given to the insured woman worker or the

Table 3.—Comparison of selected benefit provisions in social insurance programs, as proposed and as enacted

Program	1945 proposal	1948 proposal	1950 proposal	1951 bill	1953 law
Old-age and survivors insurance.	Subsidy to existing mutual funds recommended. Minimum pension rate suggested.	Flat-rate payments, with cost-of-living changes.	Flat-rate payments, increased 50% after 20 years' insurance. Cost-of-living changes.	Flat-rate payments, increased 2% per contribution year after 10 years' coverage. Cost-of-living changes. Means test a condition of benefit initially.	Flat-rate payments, increased 2% per contribution year after 10 years' coverage. Cost-of-living changes.
Maternity insurance.	2/3 of wages for 12 weeks. Medical care.	2/3 of wages for 12 weeks to employed or self-employed women; medical care and layette for all births.	100% of wages for 12 weeks to employed or self-employed women; infant benefits, cash or kind, for all births.	100% of wages for 12 weeks to employed or self-employed women; infant benefits, cash or kind, for all births.	75% of wages for 12 weeks to employed or self-employed women; birth grant of IL 55 for all births.
Work accident insurance.	Periodic cash benefits for all risks. Medical care.	Periodic benefits for all risks. Medical care.	Periodic benefits for all risks, usually at 75% of wages or salary. Medical care.	Not in original bill, general funeral grants being provided. Bill amended before/first reading to include periodic benefits for all risks, usually at 75% of wages or salary. Medical care.	Periodic benefits for all risks, usually at 75% of wages or salary. Medical care.

wife of the insured man, provided only that application is made within 1 year after the child's birth. The birth grants first became payable as of April 1, 1954, as did the maternity allowances payable to women already entitled to benefits from their employers under the Employment of Women Ordinance, 1945.

Administration of the system is in the hands of an Insurance Institute, under the Ministry of Labor. The composition of the Council, or governing body, of the Institute is determined by regulation. The Minister of Labor is the chairman of the Council. The administrative organization is headed by the Director of the Institute, an official appointed by the Minister of Labor, who also appoints the heads of each branch of insurance. The director, deputy director, actuary, and heads of the different insurance branches make up the directorate of the Institute. This directorate appoints the remainder of the staff.

Appeals concerning benefits and other matters are heard by special courts that include a regular magistrate and two representatives of the public. Appeal may be made from these courts only on questions of law, and the matter then goes to a Court

of Appeal composed of three professional judges.

It should be noted that the new law established fewer programs than were originally proposed as the first stage of a comprehensive plan and thus represents a more limited undertaking than was first intended. It set up the first part of stage one, as the head of the Workers' Sick Fund has pointed out, rather than the whole first stage as suggested by the Interministerial Committee.⁵ The initial stage as originally projected would have had employed persons insured against all the normal social insurance risks immediately. For the programs adopted, however, there is essential unity between planning and legislation. Since unemployment is being attacked through public works, there would appear to be gaps only at points such as invalidity insurance and family allowances.

In most of the world's social insurance programs, invalidity insurance has been most commonly linked with old-age and survivor benefits. Israel has put old-age and survivor pensions into operation before in-

⁵ Itshak Kanev, "National Insurance in Israel—The First Law," *Weekly News Bulletin*, Government Information Service, Jan. 12, 1954, pp. 11-16.

validity pensions, with the possibility that the latter will be linked to health insurance, as in Great Britain and Belgium. The similarity of all the planning is clearly illustrated in table 2 and table 3, which show certain provisions of the present law, compared with corresponding provisions in recent plans and proposals.

Programs Related to Social Security

Israel, like every other country, depends on many programs besides social insurance to reduce poverty and to perform needed services for its people. Private and State assistance are both of great importance. Among the factors that make Israel's development unusual in these respects are the strong tradition of self-help and mutual aid, the recency of independence, the volume of immigration, and the important assistance given by organizations outside Israel.

Observers are unanimously agreed that the diversity and emphasis on improvement in the social services are unusual in view of the size of Israel. In 1950 the Youth Immigration (Aliyah), operating on a budget of about \$13 million, placed about 15,000 children and youths aged 10-17 and supervised their care.⁶

Children's homes of all types totaled 152 in 1950; they had accommodations for 11,000 children. Most are under private auspices. Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, operates the Hadassah Medical Organization, which has a wide network of medical institutions in the country. In 1949 its outpatient clinics in Jerusalem alone were caring for 1,000 patients daily. In that year the Organization admitted to its institutions 8,000 pregnant women, as well as 9,700 infants and 7,100 children aged 1-4. It was the largest agency providing maternity and infant welfare services in the country, outstripping even the Workers' Sick Fund in giving this type of care.⁷

With the great increase in immi-

⁶ Louis H. Sobel, "An American Social Worker in Israel," *Jewish Social Service Quarterly*, December 1950.

⁷ Henrietta Szold Foundation for Child and Youth Welfare, *Child Care in Israel*, edited by C. Frankenstein, Jerusalem, 1950, pp. 24, 38.

gration, the problem of the unsettled, unadjusted immigrant came to the foreground, and to meet this need there was founded in November 1949 a joint institution (Malben) of the Israeli Government, the Jewish Agency, and the American Joint Distribution Committee. Since January 1951 the Joint Distribution Committee has financed the institution, though about \$1.5 million of its \$7.75 million budget was met by the International Refugee Organization in 1951.⁸ In 1951, Malben cared for about 13,000 persons, including the aged, those with tuberculosis, the mentally ill, and those with chronic diseases.

Mishan, an organ of the General Federation of Jewish Labor, provides relief or institutional care for Federation members and their dependents. Established as a relief agency in 1935, when its activity was primarily for the unemployed, it had had the advantage of several years' experience when Israel became independent.

⁸ B. Pleskin, "Social Welfare in Israel," *Labour Studies* (English abstract), Dec. 1951, pp. 20-22.

Mishan provides both permanent and temporary relief to all age groups, irrespective of the reason for need. In Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, and Haifa, 1,545 persons were aided in 1952; most of them were newcomers to Israel. The figure represents between 1 percent and 2 percent of the actively employed members of the Federation of Labor in those cities. Mishan also operates homes for the aged and homes, summer camps, and convalescent centers for children.

There are, finally, the official governmental agencies engaged in welfare services—the National Departments of Social Welfare, of Health, and of Labor and Social Insurance and departments of some local governments, including Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, and Haifa. Coordination of public and private social services has been a matter of continued interest.⁹

Conclusion

Israel's social insurance law is an interesting combination of original characteristics and of traits derived

⁹ *Social Services in Israel*, New York, United Nations, Nov. 9, 1953.

from other models. Among the parallels with other systems are the cost-of-living provision (Denmark), the incentive to work beyond regular age through payment of a substantial increment for contribution years at advanced age (Great Britain and France), the combination of contributions that are calculated in percentage terms with benefits for certain risks in flat-rate amounts (New Zealand), and the variation of widows' benefits according to age (Great Britain). For contributions, the fixing of a minimum wage as well as a maximum may be found also in the Italian pension amendments of 1953. Insistence on retirement as a condition for old-age benefit is, as in the United States and Great Britain, combined with unconditional payment at a later age.

The total effect is thus a reflection of the varied practices of other national systems, adapted to the requirements of Israel as determined by long experience with workmen's compensation, maternity benefits, and particularly the various benefits of the General Federation of Jewish Labor.

Selected Child Welfare Expenditures by State and Local Agencies, 1951-52

by MIGNON SAUBER and JACK WIENER *

Public child welfare services are financed partly from Federal funds, authorized in title V of the Social Security Act, and partly from State and local funds. The amount spent, the source of funds, and the purposes for which the funds were used in the fiscal year 1951-52 are reported in the following article.

THE public welfare agencies of all 53 States administered funds for child welfare services under the Social Security Act during the year ended June 30, 1952, when more than \$113 million was spent for services. The total, which is an estimate based on reports received by the Children's Bureau from 45 of the 53 State agencies, represents funds from Federal, State, and local sources. An estimated \$82 million (about 73 percent of the total) went for foster care payments—that is, payments for the support and care of children in foster family homes and institutions—and \$31 million for professional services and for administration (table 1).¹

* Program Analysis Branch, Division of Research, Children's Bureau. More detailed statistics appear in the Children's Bureau report (Statistical Series, No. 19), *Selected Child Welfare Expenditures of State and Local Public Welfare Agencies, 1952*.

¹ The term "foster care payments," as used in this article, covers all expenditures by a public welfare agency for the living expenses and care of a child living in a foster family home supervised by the welfare for one reason or another, he cannot live with his family. The child may live in a foster family supervised by the home welfare department, or the department may purchase care for him in a home or child-care institution operated or supervised by a voluntary agency. Any payment on his behalf is included.

The phrase "professional services and administration" covers the services of child welfare personnel in all phases of case work for children, as well as educational leave payments and administrative costs. The services include, for example, planning for a child's foster care or, if necessary, his adoption; helping to solve the problems of working mothers and those of unmarried mothers and their babies; and working with community groups to improve their services for children.

The information presented here on public child welfare expenditures for the fiscal year 1951-52 is the first that the Children's Bureau has collected and reported on this subject. The data include the cost of the salaries of staff devoting full time to child welfare services, the appropriate share of salaries of staff spending only part of their time on such services, staff training, foster care payments, and the administration of the child welfare services programs. Excluded from the data are capital investments, expenditures for the operation and maintenance of public institutions, expenditures by courts for the care of children, expenditures of youth authorities, legislative appropriations that go directly to voluntary social welfare organizations, and public assistance payments for children living in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.

The data that follow are for the 40 States that submitted substantially complete reports.² These States are reasonably representative of the country as a whole; they are in all regions of the country, in high, middle, and low per capita income groups of States, and in predominantly urban and predominantly rural groups of States.

For their public child welfare services during the year ended June 30, 1952, the 40 States making substantially complete reports spent—from Federal, State, and local funds combined—almost \$2 per child under age 21 in the population. This amount

² A report is considered substantially complete if it includes 90 percent or more of total child welfare expenditures in the reporting State.

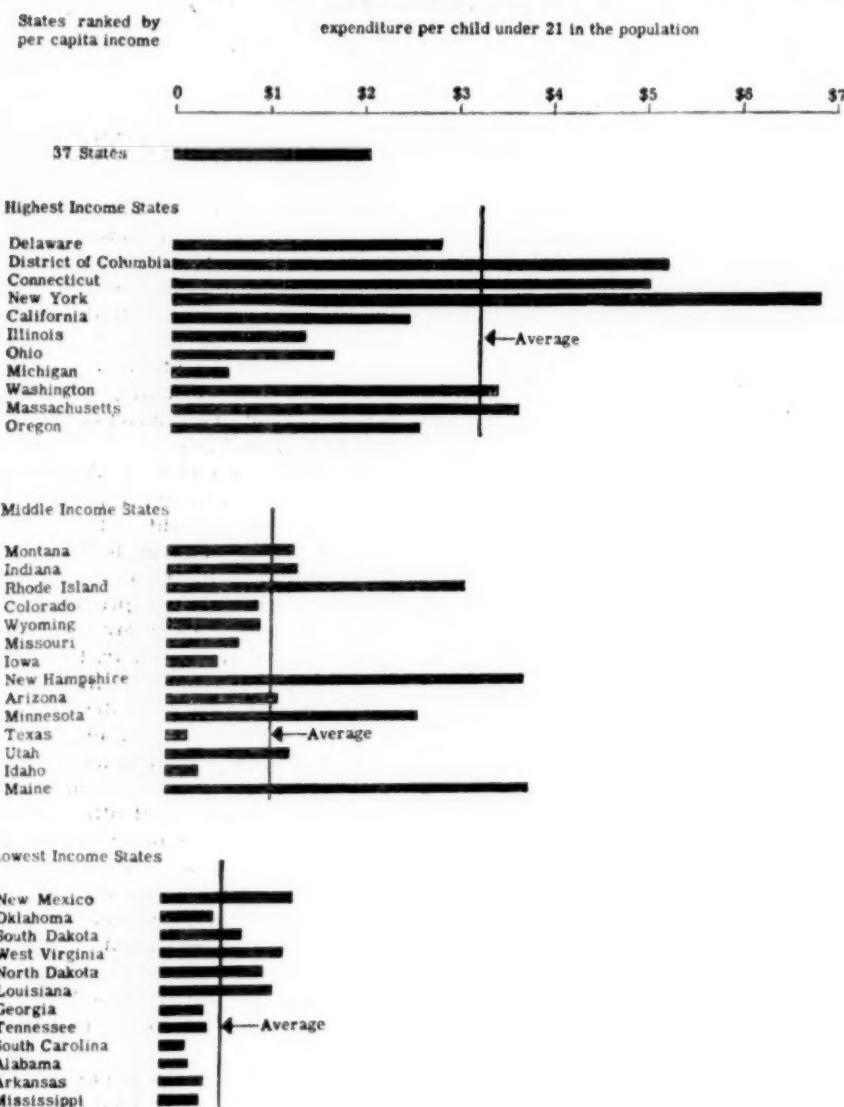
includes expenditures for payments for the foster care of children. The per capita expenditures varied widely among the States, ranging from less than 50 cents per child in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas to more than \$5 per child in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, and New York.

A number of factors contribute to the State differences in per capita expenditures for child welfare services. A major factor is the State-to-State variation in the coverage and characteristics of the program. In some States, services are available in every county; in others, there are many counties that are still without such services. Some States provide care for a large number of children away from their own homes; others emphasize services to children in their own homes. Still other factors influencing the amounts spent for child welfare services are the extent of services under voluntary auspices, the degree of urbanization within a State, the organizational structures for providing public services to children, and the fiscal capacity of the State as reflected in its per capita income.

Possibly the most important factor, however, is the character of a State's foster care program. Per capita expenditures are bound to be high when large numbers of children are in long-time foster care. When expenditures for foster care are included, the average expenditure per child in the population for the 40 States is almost \$2; if foster care expenditures are excluded, the average is only 54 cents.

Per capita expenditures for public child welfare services vary rather consistently with the income level of the State. The States with low per capita incomes spend less per child for public child welfare services than States with larger per capita

Chart 1.—*Public child welfare expenditures per child in the population, by State, fiscal year 1951-52*



incomes. The average expenditure per child in the population in the lowest-income States was only 62 cents, compared with averages of \$1.10 in the middle-income States and \$3.22 in the highest-income States.

Even when expenditures for foster care payments are excluded, there are still differences in the per capita expenditures of the three groups of States. The lowest-income States spent 33 cents per child in the population, exclusive of expenditures for foster care payments; the middle-income group spent 42 cents; and the

highest-income States expended 71 cents.

Within the income classifications, wide variations occurred among the States in per capita expenditures. Among the highest-income States, for example, Michigan spent less than \$1 per child in the population for public child welfare services, including foster care payments, while New York spent more than \$6 per child. The range in per capita expenditures among the States in one income classification frequently overlapped the range in another (chart 1).

Another factor affecting a State's expenditures for public child welfare services, and one closely associated with per capita income, is the "rurality" of a State. As with States grouped by per capita income, contrasts appear between the most rural States and the most urban States in per capita expenditures for child welfare services, whether or not foster care payments are included. In general, the most urban States spent relatively more for these services for children than did the most rural States.

As a step toward analyzing expenditures according to the rural or urban character of the States, the States were ranked according to the proportion of the total population of the State that lived in cities of 50,000 or more. The 40 States submitting substantially complete reports were then divided into three groups. States classified as the "most rural" were those with the smallest share of their populations (less than 16 percent) living in cities of 50,000 or more; the "most urban" States were those with the largest share of their population (35 percent or more) living in cities of 50,000 or more.⁴ In the middle group of States, from 16 percent to 35 percent of the population lived in cities of 50,000 or more.⁵

When foster care payments are included the average amount spent by the most rural States was \$1.01 per child in the population; the amount spent by the most urban States was \$2.65. Even when these data are further analyzed to eliminate the influence of the foster care programs, which take a large share of the expenditures in the most urban States, the difference is still substantial; the average of 43 cents in the most rural States is 18 cents less than that in the most urban States. The semirural

³ Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, the Virgin Islands, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

⁴ California, Colorado, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, and Texas.

⁵ Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, and Washington.

States spent an average of \$1.14 for all the child welfare services programs and 46 cents when foster care payments are excluded.

Many of the States defined as most rural are also in the group with the lowest per capita income, and many of the most urban States are in the group with the highest per capita incomes. Thus it is not surprising to find similarities in average expenditures in the rural and the low-income States and also in the urban and the high-income States. It is clear that in the year ended June 30, 1952, the rural, low-income States spent less for public child welfare services than did

the urban, high-income States, even when expenditures for foster care payments were excluded.

Expenditures for Foster Care Payments

In 1951-52 foster care payments absorbed the major share (nearly three-fourths) of all public expenditures for child welfare services in the 40 States from which substantially complete reports were received. The total spent by these States for foster care payments was nearly \$62.5 million. Salaries of personnel accounted for nearly all the remaining expenditures.

Among the 40 States, the proportion of total child welfare expenditures that went for foster care payments ranged from less than 25 percent in Idaho, Mississippi, Texas, and the Virgin Islands to more than 75 percent in Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Oregon. These groupings suggest the regional differences in the extent of foster care programs. In general, the Northern States, especially those in the Northeast, have relatively larger foster care programs than do the States in the South, where relatively more of the children receiving child wel-

Table 1.—Amount and percentage distribution of selected expenditures of public child welfare agencies, by purpose and by State, fiscal year 1951-52¹

State	Amount					Percentage distribution				
	Total	Foster care payments	Personnel	Educational leave for training of personnel	Other	Total	Foster care payments	Personnel	Educational leave for training of personnel	Other
Total, 40 States ²	\$85,790,551	\$62,489,595	\$19,099,062	\$480,807	\$3,691,087	100.0	72.9	22.3	0.5	4.3
Alabama	408,476	166,950	210,913	5,408	25,205	100.0	40.9	51.6	1.3	6.2
Arizona	405,472	257,812	120,015	4,217	17,428	100.0	63.6	31.1	1.0	4.3
Arkansas	355,207	187,012	121,553	6,090	40,552	100.0	52.7	34.2	1.7	11.4
California	9,438,934	6,039,902	2,670,812	16,372	711,848	100.0	64.0	28.3	0.2	7.5
Colorado	471,647	281,037	158,068	13,000	19,542	100.0	59.6	33.5	2.8	4.1
Connecticut	3,330,863	2,658,593	585,966	5,066	81,238	100.0	79.8	17.6	0.2	2.4
Delaware	347,258	210,153	99,761	7,000	30,344	100.0	60.5	28.7	2.0	8.8
District of Columbia	1,177,581	732,704	429,414	—	15,463	100.0	62.2	36.5	—	1.3
Georgia	676,618	397,021	228,191	10,472	40,934	100.0	58.7	33.7	1.5	6.1
Hawaii	718,412	496,539	197,105	7,995	16,782	100.0	69.1	27.5	1.1	2.3
Idaho	81,102	5,602	66,571	—	8,929	100.0	6.9	82.1	—	11.0
Illinois	4,158,818	2,768,925	* 1,031,710	88,016	270,167	100.0	66.6	24.8	2.1	6.5
Indiana	2,063,341	1,834,803	146,269	19,339	2,930	100.0	91.6	7.3	1.0	0.1
Iowa	511,428	139,672	259,132	18,561	95,063	100.0	27.1	50.7	3.6	18.6
Louisiana	1,257,521	752,336	454,561	18,832	31,792	100.0	59.8	36.2	1.5	2.5
Maine	1,295,108	* 699,015	221,193	6,464	68,436	100.0	77.1	17.1	0.5	5.3
Massachusetts	5,430,411	4,385,767	868,537	—	176,107	100.0	80.8	16.0	—	3.2
Michigan	1,398,351	510,429	705,547	—	152,375	100.0	37.3	51.6	—	11.1
Minnesota	2,044,679	1,435,102	1,287,786	20,483	201,308	100.0	48.7	43.7	0.7	6.9
Mississippi	434,618	103,733	265,166	24,765	40,954	100.0	23.9	61.0	5.7	9.4
Missouri	947,306	529,454	357,047	9,533	51,332	100.0	55.9	37.7	1.0	5.4
Montana	298,294	139,614	131,829	11,060	15,791	100.0	46.8	44.2	3.7	5.3
New Hampshire	665,154	511,312	118,071	1,500	34,271	100.0	76.9	17.7	0.2	5.2
New Mexico	449,908	184,138	* 200,950	2,175	62,645	100.0	40.9	44.7	0.5	13.9
New York	31,643,776	* 27,507,223	* 3,611,874	4,125	* 520,554	100.0	86.9	11.4	(10)	1.7
North Dakota	266,289	164,831	83,643	—	17,815	100.0	61.9	31.4	—	6.7
Ohio	5,007,232	73,659,004	1,223,501	26,621	98,106	100.0	73.1	24.4	0.5	2.0
Oklahoma	435,697	120,040	238,159	9,036	68,462	100.0	27.5	54.7	2.1	15.7
Oregon	1,477,687	* 1,115,283	295,970	11,400	55,034	100.0	75.5	20.0	0.8	3.7
Puerto Rico	614,345	189,208	240,460	12,840	171,837	100.0	30.8	39.1	2.1	28.0
Rhode Island	782,699	* 570,757	181,096	645	30,201	100.0	72.9	23.1	0.1	3.9
South Carolina	295,521	126,979	113,571	5,312	19,659	100.0	47.8	42.8	2.0	7.4
South Dakota	215,050	102,725	81,480	4,437	* 26,408	100.0	47.8	37.9	2.0	12.3
Tennessee	633,492	182,655	344,380	50,772	55,685	100.0	28.8	54.4	8.0	8.8
Texas	670,510	151,846	415,176	14,550	88,929	100.0	22.6	61.9	2.2	13.3
Utah	415,561	274,574	109,139	4,744	27,104	100.0	66.1	26.3	1.1	6.5
Virgin Islands	46,567	10,795	27,001	3,400	5,461	100.0	23.1	57.9	7.3	11.7
Washington	2,931,047	1,982,067	771,203	8,858	168,919	100.0	67.6	26.3	0.3	5.8
West Virginia	1,066,328	548,795	375,605	24,550	117,978	100.0	51.4	35.2	2.3	11.1
Wyoming	111,493	56,197	44,637	3,160	7,499	100.0	50.4	40.1	2.8	6.7

¹ For year ended June 30, 1952, with the following exceptions: Ohio, calendar year 1951; Washington, year ended Mar. 31, 1952; Connecticut, year ended Sept. 30, 1951, for local expenditures; New York, calendar year 1951 for local expenditures and year ended Mar. 31, 1952, for State expenditures.

² States making substantially complete reports (including at least 90 percent of the total selected child welfare expenditures). Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin transmitted incomplete reports. No reports were received from Alaska, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia.

³ Excludes some expenditures for medical care and services.

⁴ Includes a small amount for licensing of boarding homes and institutions for the aged.

⁵ Includes some payments in behalf of children living with relatives.

⁶ Includes payments from relatives and other private sources.

⁷ Partly estimated.

⁸ Excludes some expenditures for part-time and other personnel.

⁹ Excludes some expenditures for rent, light, heat, etc.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

fare services live in their own homes or the homes of relatives.

Source of Funds

State and local funds met almost the entire cost of the foster care payments for children in foster family homes and institutions. In the 40 States represented in these data, Federal child welfare services funds were used for less than 1 percent of these costs.

How these costs were divided among Federal, State, and local funds is shown in the following tabulation.

Source of funds	States
Federal, ¹ State, and local funds	Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota.
Federal ¹ and State funds only	Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands.
Federal ¹ and local funds only	Georgia, Ohio, Texas.
State and local funds only	Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming.
State funds only	Arizona, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington.
Local funds only	Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire.

¹ Federal child welfare services funds.

Only 15 of the 40 States used Federal child welfare services funds for foster care payments. The amounts ranged from \$175 in Idaho to more than \$50,000 in Georgia and Mississippi. In Georgia the Federal share represented only 13 percent of all the public money spent for this purpose; in Mississippi it represented nearly half the total. In the four States in which Federal funds provided for as much as 15 percent of the total public funds for foster care payments, the Federal share was as follows—Mississippi, 49 percent; Oklahoma, 20 percent; South Carolina, 15 percent; and South Dakota, 27 percent.

The tabulation shows that in 13 States no local funds were spent for foster care payments, while in six States no State revenues were spent

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of selected expenditures of public child welfare agencies, by purpose, source of funds, and State, 1951-52¹

State	Foster care payments				Professional services and administration			
	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds
Total, 40 States	100.0	0.4	32.7	66.9	100.0	22.0	55.9	22.1
Alabama	100.0	—	91.7	8.3	100.0	92.6	3.7	3.7
Arizona	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	49.5	50.5	—
Arkansas	100.0	8.1	69.1	22.8	100.0	88.0	7.2	4.8
California	100.0	—	58.2	41.8	100.0	6.8	65.7	27.5
Colorado	100.0	—	43.6	56.4	100.0	42.9	14.4	42.7
Connecticut	100.0	—	45.5	54.5	100.0	14.8	84.4	0.8
Delaware	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	34.6	65.4	—
District of Columbia	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	8.6	91.4	—
Georgia	100.0	13.3	—	86.7	100.0	44.8	11.8	43.4
Hawaii	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	14.6	85.4	—
Idaho	100.0	3.1	96.9	—	100.0	46.2	53.8	—
Illinois	100.0	0.1	72.2	27.7	100.0	15.3	73.2	11.5
Indiana	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	62.8	26.2	11.0
Iowa	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	54.1	44.6	1.3
Louisiana	100.0	2.3	97.7	—	100.0	37.7	62.3	—
Maine	100.0	0.3	99.7	—	100.0	28.5	71.5	—
Massachusetts	100.0	—	72.7	27.3	100.0	6.0	94.0	—
Michigan	100.0	0.9	93.8	5.3	100.0	24.8	68.5	6.7
Minnesota	100.0	—	27.8	72.2	100.0	10.2	10.4	79.4
Mississippi	100.0	49.1	29.7	21.2	100.0	53.8	39.8	6.4
Missouri	100.0	—	23.6	76.4	100.0	53.1	13.2	33.7
Montana	100.0	—	35.2	64.8	100.0	37.5	27.1	35.4
New Hampshire	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	37.3	62.7	—
New Mexico	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	36.9	63.1	—
New York	100.0	—	3.8	96.2	100.0	3.1	70.8	26.1
North Dakota	100.0	—	53.4	46.6	100.0	37.7	17.2	45.1
Ohio	100.0	0.3	—	99.7	100.0	10.6	4.8	84.6
Oklahoma	100.0	20.3	65.8	13.9	100.0	60.9	38.2	0.9
Oregon	100.0	—	83.0	17.0	100.0	18.1	81.9	—
Puerto Rico	100.0	2.6	97.4	—	100.0	41.1	58.9	—
Rhode Island	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	18.7	81.3	—
South Carolina	100.0	14.8	55.1	30.1	100.0	77.9	10.0	12.1
South Dakota	100.0	26.7	34.7	38.6	100.0	65.2	33.8	1.0
Tennessee	100.0	—	—	41.1	100.0	69.4	30.6	—
Texas	100.0	4.0	—	96.0	100.0	67.5	25.2	7.3
Utah	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	46.2	53.8	—
Virgin Islands	100.0	10.6	89.4	—	100.0	89.2	10.8	—
Washington	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	10.8	89.2	—
West Virginia	100.0	—	11.7	88.3	100.0	54.1	45.9	—
Wyoming	100.0	—	80.4	19.6	100.0	64.7	27.1	8.2

¹ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

for the purpose. In part, this fact reflects the difference in basic administrative organization between States with State-administered public child welfare programs and those with locally administered programs.

In the 21 States in which both State and local governments shared the cost of foster care, the proportion borne by each level of government varied from State to State (table 2).

Type of Foster Care

Only 35 States provided information on the auspices of the agency supervising the children for whom foster care payments were made. In these States the payments were classified as (a) foster care payments for children living in foster family homes supervised by the public welfare departments; and (b) foster care payments for children living in foster family homes supervised by voluntary social agencies or in insti-

tutions operated under the auspices of such agencies.

Fifty-eight percent of the money spent for foster care payments in these 35 States went for children living in foster family homes supervised by the public welfare department. Forty-two percent was for children living in the foster homes or institutions of voluntary organizations. Large expenditures for children in voluntary agency homes and institutions in New York alone accounted for \$21 million of the \$25 million spent for this purpose throughout the country. When information for New York is eliminated, the picture is much different; the proportion of foster care payments going for children in foster homes supervised by public welfare agencies in the other 34 States is 87 percent. Only 13 percent of the money spent for foster care payments in those 34 States went for children in

voluntary agency homes and institutions. The proportion of total foster care expenditures going for children in the homes and institutions of voluntary organizations in the 35 States reporting this information is shown in the following tabulation.

Percent	States
75 percent or more	New York.
30 percent but less than 75	Idaho, North Dakota.
25 percent but less than 50	Illinois, Oregon, South Dakota.
10 percent but less than 25	District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, the Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia.
Less than 10 percent	Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.
None	Alabama, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina.

Thirty-three States indicated how public funds going to voluntary organizations were divided between payments for institutional care and payments for foster family care. Most of this money was for the care of children living in institutions. In these 33 States, twice as much money was spent for the children in the institutions as for the children living in the foster family homes of voluntary agencies. In only five of these 33 States (Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Utah) was the amount of public money paid to voluntary agencies for foster care payments for children living in foster family homes larger than the amount spent for those living in institutions. Eighteen of the 33 States purchased institutional care from voluntary organizations, but in providing foster family care they used only the boarding homes they themselves supervised.

Expenditures for Professional Services and Administration

More than \$23 million was reported spent for professional services and administration in the public child welfare programs of the 40 States submitting substantially com-

plete reports for the year ended June 30, 1952. Expenditures for professional services and administration cover the salaries of personnel who provide casework services to children; the salaries of supervisors, consultants, and others essential to the effective provision of these services; educational leave payments for professional training of staff; the salaries of administrative and clerical personnel; expenditures for travel, communication, and office space and its maintenance; and other expenditures necessary to the operation of the public child welfare program.

Source of Funds

The extent to which the different levels of government share in meeting the costs of the public child welfare services program varies with different aspects of the program as well as from one State to another. As was stated previously, foster care payments are made almost entirely from State and local funds. Federal child welfare services funds, on the other hand, often contribute heavily to payments for professional services and administration. It is for these purposes—for personnel and administrative costs—that Federal funds are most often used.

Federal child welfare services funds in 1951-52 accounted for a little more than \$1 out of every \$5 spent for public child welfare services, exclusive of foster care payments. Specifically, Federal funds accounted for roughly 22 percent of the reported \$23 million spent by the 40 States for professional services and administration. State and local funds were used to pay the remaining cost in a ratio of nearly \$3 of State funds to every \$1 of local funds.

The State and local share of these costs ranged from 25 percent or less in Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, and the Virgin Islands to 90 percent or more in California, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New York (table 2).

All 40 States used some State revenues to meet the cost of child welfare personnel and administration. In Alabama, Arkansas, and Ohio, State financial participation was small—less than 10 percent of the costs.

Eighteen States reported that, except for payments for foster care, no local funds were used to pay for public child welfare services.⁶ In these States the cost of staff and administration was met entirely from State and Federal funds. Among the States in which local funds were used, the extent of local participation varied. In only nine States⁷ did local funds meet as much as one-fourth the cost of public child welfare services other than foster care payments.

In general, the States with the highest per capita incomes met a larger share of the cost of professional services and administration in the public child welfare program from State and local funds than did the lowest-income States. The Federal share was only 9 percent in the highest-income States, compared with 57 percent in the lowest-income States. Similarly, in the most urban States, the Federal share of the cost of professional services and administration was considerably less (13 percent) than in the most rural States (51 percent).

The contrast in per capita expenditures between low-income, rural States and high-income urban States has already been described. When the source of funds for the expenditures for professional services and administration in the rural and urban States are compared, the picture is as follows:

Urban or rural character of States	Expenditures per child under age 21 in the population ¹		
	All funds	State and local funds	Federal child welfare services funds
Total, 40 States	\$.54	\$.42	\$.12
Most rural States	.43	.21	.22
Semirural States	.46	.31	.15
Most urban States	.61	.53	.08

¹ Excludes foster care payments.

⁶ Arizona, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, the Virgin Islands, Washington, and West Virginia.

⁷ California, Colorado, Georgia, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, and Ohio.

Thus, Federal child welfare services funds are helping rural and low-income States to provide services to children—services that might not otherwise be available since these States, even with Federal help, spend relatively less for children than do the urban and high-income States.

Purpose of Expenditures

Eighty-two percent of the money expended for professional services and administration was for salaries, 2 percent went for payments to staff granted educational leave, and 16

percent was for the other costs of operating the public child welfare services program.

Salary expenditures include the salaries of child welfare caseworkers, supervisors, consultants, and administrators who participate directly in the provision of services to individual children and the salaries of clerical, fiscal, stenographic, and other personnel essential to the efficiency and effectiveness of that service.

In a service program, such as that of child welfare, personnel are the program in action—the individuals through whom the agency provides

its services. The staff make living realities of the policies and programs of the agency, and the availability and quality of the staff determine to a large extent the availability and quality of the service provided.

The 40 States submitting substantially complete reports spent \$19 million for staff salaries. Expenditures for this purpose ranged from less than 75 percent of public child welfare expenditures, exclusive of payments for foster care, in Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and West Virginia to 90 percent or more in the

Table 3.—Amount and percentage distribution of foster care payments made by public child welfare agencies, by type of foster care and by State, fiscal year 1951-52¹

State	Total	Amount of foster care payments for children living in—			Total	Percentage distribution of foster care payments for children living in—			
		Foster family homes supervised by public agencies	Homes and institutions supervised or administered by private organizations			Foster family homes supervised by public agencies	Homes and institutions supervised or administered by private organizations		
			Total	Foster family homes			Total	Foster family homes	
Total, 40 States	\$62,489,595	\$34,017,640	\$24,699,866	\$1,086,215	\$2,437,176	100.0	57.9	42.1	
Alabama	166,950	166,950	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	
Arizona	257,812	246,207	11,605	—	—	100.0	95.5	4.5	
Arkansas	187,012	186,850	162	—	—	100.0	99.9	0.1	
California	6,039,902	6,028,111	* 11,791	(*)	11,791	100.0	* 99.8	* 0.2	
Colorado	281,037	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	
Connecticut	2,658,593	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	
Delaware	210,153	200,823	9,330	3,255	6,075	100.0	95.6	4.4	
Dist. of Col.	732,704	583,919	148,785	—	148,785	100.0	79.7	20.3	
Georgia	* 397,021	327,715	69,306	3,377	65,929	* 100.0	82.5	17.5	
Hawaii	496,530	377,536	118,974	—	118,974	100.0	76.0	24.0	
Idaho	5,602	1,790	3,812	—	3,812	100.0	32.0	68.0	
Illinois	2,768,925	1,671,307	1,007,618	582,799	514,819	100.0	60.4	39.6	
Indiana	1,834,803	1,478,204	356,599	—	356,599	100.0	80.6	19.4	
Iowa	138,672	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	
Louisiana	752,336	701,763	50,573	—	50,573	100.0	93.3	6.7	
Maine	909,015	926,128	72,887	—	72,887	100.0	92.7	7.3	
Massachusetts	4,385,767	4,172,530	213,237	—	213,237	100.0	95.1	4.9	
Michigan	510,429	401,489	108,940	98,669	10,271	100.0	78.7	21.3	
Minnesota	1,435,102	1,301,327	133,775	* 81,460	* 52,306	100.0	90.7	9.3	
Mississippi	103,733	103,561	172	—	172	100.0	99.8	0.2	
Missouri	529,454	514,109	15,345	—	15,345	100.0	97.1	2.9	
Montana	139,614	121,256	18,358	—	18,358	100.0	86.9	13.1	
New Hampshire	511,312	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	
New Mexico	184,138	160,341	23,797	—	23,797	100.0	87.1	12.9	
New York	27,507,223	6,815,140	20,662,083	(*)	(*)	100.0	24.8	75.2	
North Dakota	164,831	78,513	86,318	47,055	39,263	100.0	47.6	52.4	
Ohio	3,659,004	3,254,180	404,824	64,512	340,312	100.0	88.9	11.1	
Oklahoma	120,040	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	
Oregon	1,115,283	631,071	484,212	(*)	(*)	100.0	56.6	43.4	
Puerto Rico	189,208	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	
Rhode Island	570,757	559,096	11,661	—	11,661	100.0	98.0	2.0	
South Carolina	126,979	126,979	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—	
South Dakota	102,725	73,570	* 29,155	—	* 29,155	100.0	71.6	* 28.4	
Tennessee	182,655	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	
Texas	151,846	146,214	5,632	198	5,434	100.0	96.3	3.7	
Utah	274,574	253,629	20,945	20,945	—	100.0	92.4	7.6	
Virgin Islands	10,795	8,395	2,400	—	2,400	100.0	77.8	22.2	
Washington	1,962,067	1,550,571	* 431,496	* 183,936	* 247,560	100.0	78.2	* 21.8	
West Virginia	548,795	486,541	62,254	—	62,254	100.0	88.7	11.3	
Wyoming	56,197	52,557	3,640	—	3,640	100.0	93.5	6.5	

¹ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

² Includes \$3,72,266 in 5 States that cannot be allocated by type of foster care.

³ Includes \$21,176,295 in 2 States where it is not reported whether payments to voluntary organizations went for children in foster family homes or in institutions.

⁴ Computations based on data for the 35 States for which complete information was available.

⁵ For the 33 States reporting this information, the proportion of total foster

care payments to voluntary organizations for children in foster family homes was 3.6 percent; for children in institutions, it was 8.1 percent.

⁶ A small expenditure for the care of children in foster homes supervised by private organizations cannot be segregated and is included with expenditures for foster homes supervised by public agencies.

⁷ Distribution not available.

⁸ Estimated.

⁹ Includes some payments for children in hospitals, camps, and boarding schools.

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District of Columbia, Louisiana, and Ohio.

Many factors affect the amount of money an agency spends for staff. Chief among these are the salary level, the number of clients served, and the ratio between the number of clients and the number of workers providing the service. The amount spent is also influenced by the ratio between the number of caseworkers and the number of supervisors, consultants, and others; the availability and use of special consultants; the complexity of the program administered; and the geographic coverage of the agency's services.

Closely associated with expenditures for personnel are expenditures for such current operating costs as rent, heat, light, office supplies, and communication costs. The 40 States spent \$3.7 million for this purpose. This amount represented about 16 percent of their child welfare expenditures, exclusive of foster care payments.

All but five of the 40 States submitting substantially complete reports provided educational leave with pay to staff members for professional study. In the year ended June 30, 1952, the 35 States spent for this purpose \$481,000—only about 2 percent of all expenditures for public child welfare services, exclusive of foster care payments. Only in Indiana, Tennessee, and the Virgin Islands did expenditures for the professional training of staff amount to as much as 10 percent of the total

expenditures for professional services and administration. These States spent \$19,300, \$50,800, and \$3,400 respectively.

Some States make educational leave payments in the form of monthly stipends to cover the costs of a staff member's maintenance, tuition, and travel to and from the professional school. Other States continue to pay all or part of the staff member's salary while he is on educational leave.

Connecticut, Mississippi, and Puerto Rico used some State funds for educational leave payments. All other money spent by the 35 States to help staff obtain professional training came from Federal child welfare services funds. None of them reported spending any local funds for this purpose.

The amount of money a State spends for educational leave stipends depends to a large extent upon the agency's conviction about the need for professionally qualified staff and the availability of such staff for employment by the agency. Agencies frequently cannot secure enough personnel already professionally trained. They must therefore recruit persons with potential skills for social work and help them to get the required professional training. Other factors affecting the amount of money spent for educational leave are the size of the monthly stipend; whether or not the agency makes additional payments for tuition, travel, or other costs of education; and the avail-

ability of funds for this purpose in relation to the many other pressing demands for funds in the public child welfare services program.

Conclusion

Several facts stand out in this analysis of public child welfare expenditures. First, there is the large share that goes for foster care payments for children receiving care away from their own homes. This cost is met almost entirely from State and local funds. To the cost, however, of professional services and administration—also met primarily through expenditures from State and local revenues—Federal child welfare services funds contribute about \$1 out of every \$5.

There is great variation from one State to another in the amount of money spent for the child welfare services program. High-income and urban States spend relatively more and meet proportionately more of the costs of their programs out of State and local funds. Low-income and rural States spend relatively less for public child welfare services and use Federal child welfare services funds to a greater extent to help pay for their programs. Part of this difference between the high-income and urban States and the low-income and rural States results from the more extensive and costly foster care programs in the former. Even when foster care expenditures are excluded, the contrasts are still clearly evident.

Notes and Brief Reports

Orphans in the United States, July 1, 1953*

The number of orphans¹ in the United States has implications for two social security programs—old-age and survivors insurance and aid to dependent children. Few detailed characteristics of the orphaned group are known. The Bureau of the Census does not enumerate orphans as such, although considerable information can be obtained from the Bureau's statistics on the number of children under age 18 living in the continental United States with their widowed mothers or with their widowed fathers. In the past, several estimates have been made of the number of orphans; results have varied considerably because of different assumptions.

A number of orphaned children are receiving payments under social insurance and related programs and under aid to dependent children.² About 1 million—mostly paternal orphans—are receiving old-age and survivor benefits. A few, who would otherwise be receiving benefits, are not on the benefit rolls because they have jobs or are married. A greater number have not applied for old-age and survivors insurance benefits because of the maximum limitations on the total benefits payable to a family, which results in the exclusion of many children in large families. A still larger number cannot be entitled because they are the children of parents whose employment was substantially in noncovered work—farmers, irregularly employed farm

and domestic workers, government employees, and members of specified professions.

It is estimated that, among children receiving aid to dependent children, the number of orphans approaches 300,000. Most of them are paternal-only orphans whose mothers have not remarried; about one-fourth or more of them receive both aid to dependent children and old-age and survivors insurance payments.

Some 300,000 children of deceased veterans are receiving benefits under the veterans' program, and about 60,000 are receiving benefits currently under the railroad retirement, civil-service, and the other Federal retirement systems. Beneficiaries under all these programs except railroad retirement may also be receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits; the amount of duplication is not known.

In October 1949 the monthly population survey of the Bureau of the Census included some special questions that were designated to enumerate, in a sample of 25,000 households, the number and types of orphans living at that time. On a Nationwide basis, the survey showed 1.6 million paternal-only orphans, 0.7 million maternal-only orphans, and 0.1 million full orphans. The sampling variability could easily understate or overstate the number of orphans considerably. The errors in response and reporting, however, probably exceeded the sampling variability errors. Doubtless this bias was in the direction of understatement because in households with orphans who had been adopted or had acquired stepparents the presence of these orphans may have been deliberately or accidentally omitted in the enumeration. The results of the survey were considered in an earlier article.³

Since October 1, 1949, the child population of the United States has increased 5.4 million, or 10 percent,

¹ Jacob Fisher, "Orphans in the United States: Number and Living Arrangements," *Social Security Bulletin*, August 1950, pp. 13-18. The article includes a history of earlier estimates.

while death rates have fallen rapidly. Which of these two opposing forces has had the greater effect on the number of orphans?

In attempting to answer this question, Bureau of the Census estimates (based on the April 1950 census) of the population as of July 1, 1952, were used. The census was an enumeration of persons resident in the United States; members of the Armed Forces overseas were excluded. Adjustments of the estimates were made by the Division of the Actuary for underenumeration, and projections were made to July 1, 1953. At the time the projections were being made, the latest available mortality rates were for 1950, and that year's rates were used for the years since then.

The number of orphaned children living on July 1, 1953, was estimated by applying the appropriate parental death rates; each parent was counted once for each child. Adjustments were made for cases in which the father died before the birth of his child. The maternal deaths at birth of a child were already reflected in the mortality tables, and so this rate was not included in the estimate. On the other hand, combat deaths during World War II and the Korean conflict are not reflected in the death rates and therefore had to be estimated separately; this estimate was based on data from the Veterans Administration on service-connected deaths of veterans and on the number of their orphans receiving survivor benefits.

The estimate of the number of orphaned children as of July 1, 1953, covers children who had been orphaned and were living on that date; it includes orphans who had gained new parents by adoption or by a parent's remarriage. Each year about 100,000 children are adopted, and a large proportion of them are orphans. Certainly a still greater number of children acquire stepparents by the remarriage of the surviving parent.

In spite of the rapidly increasing child population, calculations indicate that the number of living children who have been orphaned is decreasing. The one exception appears in the number of paternal-only orphans—a difference that probably can be ascribed to the effects of

Table 1.—Estimated number of orphans under age 18, by age and type, July 1, 1953

[In thousands]

Age ¹	Total	Paternal only	Maternal only	Full
Total	2,869	1,926	877	66
0	10	8	2	—
1	24	18	6	—
2	37	27	10	—
3	50	35	15	—
4	65	45	20	—
5	86	59	27	—
6	110	74	35	1
7	120	82	36	2
8	140	96	42	2
9	165	114	49	2
10	189	129	57	3
11	204	138	62	4
12	220	150	66	4
13	239	160	73	6
14	261	171	82	8
15	289	189	91	9
16	311	203	97	11
17	349	228	107	14

¹ Age on last birthday.

World War II and the Korean conflict.

To estimate the number of orphans on July 1, 1953, it was necessary first to estimate the number of children living on that date. Information on the number on July 1, 1951, and on July 1, 1952, was available by race. These data were distributed by single years of age, with adjustment for underenumeration of the Bureau of the Census figure of April 1950 at ages 0-14. The projection was made to July 1, 1953, by utilizing the birth statistics for the latter half of 1952 and the first half of 1953. Birth statistics through 1950, by age and race of parents, are available; estimates by age and race for later years were based on the 1950 data. From the annual reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics it was possible to calculate, for white and nonwhite persons, the average age of a father and a mother on the birth of a child. The average age, however, had to be converted into the higher equivalent effective age on account of the progressively higher death rates, with age, over the span of life of the father and mother to age 18 of the child. The death rates were computed for the period of risk of orphanhood. A child aged 10 his last birthday, for example, has been exposed to the risk of maternal orphanhood for 10½ years, on the average, and to the risk of paternal orphanhood for 9 additional months. These

calculations were made on the basis of generation mortality tables, ascribing to each parent the proper age-specific death rate for each calendar year during which the parent was exposed to the risk of death. The number of years of exposure is counted backward from the age of the child and covers the years during which the child was living.

The death rates for men and women were adjusted downward on a percentage basis for mortality among married mothers and married fathers, in accordance with the distribution of the 1940 death rates by marital status—the most recent available data. It may be argued that the death rates for parents are lower than those for all married persons as a whole, but no account has been taken of this probability because of lack of data. Subject to the above limitations, the generation mortality rates are fairly accurate. The generation mortality method is more accurate than an estimate that assumes constant death rates during the last 18 years according to a table for any specific year—if, for example, the rates of 1946 were to be taken as representative of a period during which the orphans of 1953 lost their parents. The death rates of such a year might be too high or too low and would therefore produce results correspondingly too high or too low.

The results of the generation mortality method are shown in table 1. It is estimated that there are 2.9 million orphans, of whom 1.9 million are paternal-only orphans and 0.9 million are maternal-only orphans; the full orphans number 0.1 million. The estimate for full orphans is probably the least accurate, since no allowance was made for the higher mortality of widowed parents. The chances also are that the latter estimate is too low because the effect of variations in the death rates for different socio-economic classes was not taken into account; there is doubtless considerable correlation of mortality of father and mother, especially in the low-income groups. It will be noted that there are relatively few orphans in the young ages, but that they become more and more numerous with greater and greater exposure to the risk of orphanhood;

Table 2.—Estimated number of orphans under age 18 as percent of total child population, July 1, 1953

Age ¹	Total	Paternal only	Maternal only	Full
Total	5.4	3.6	1.6	0.12
0-4	1.0	.7	.3	.0
5-9	3.9	2.7	1.2	.04
10-14	8.7	5.8	2.7	.20
15-17	14.2	9.3	4.4	.51

¹ Age on last birthday.

thus, the largest number (about 350,000) is found at age 17.

Paternal-only orphans are at least twice as numerous as maternal-only orphans at all ages. Full orphans are few at the young ages but become appreciable in number in the higher ages.

Nonwhite orphans at ages under 18 number 0.7 million, or 25 percent, of all orphans, although nonwhite children make up 12.5 percent of all children in the population. The sex distribution is not given but may be calculated readily; there are 1,035 boys to every 1,000 girls at ages 0-17, and this ratio may be assumed to be slightly lower for orphans, who as a group are somewhat older than children in the general population.

More than 5 percent of the total child population has been orphaned (table 2). Paternal-only orphans make up 3.6 percent, and maternal-only orphans 1.6 percent of all children. In the age group 15-17, more than 14 percent are orphans; paternal-only orphans represent 9.3 percent, maternal-only orphans 4.4 percent, and full orphans 0.5 percent.

A similar estimate had been made by the Division of the Actuary for October 1, 1949—the date of the sample survey of the Bureau of the Census, mentioned previously. The results (table 3) indicate that the total number of orphans shown in the survey may have been understated by as much as 500,000, or 20 percent.

How do the results for July 1, 1953, compare with the estimates for October 1, 1949? The figures in table 3 indicate a slight decrease (60,000) in the number of children who have been orphaned. There has been an appreciable decrease in the number of maternal-only orphans, but paternal-only orphans have increased

slightly in number. The relative decrease in the proportion of orphans in the population is substantial, however, for all types of orphans, even for paternal-only orphans. On October 1, 1949, 6.1 percent of the child population was orphaned; on July 1, 1953, 5.4 percent. Such a substantial decline indicates that the risk of orphanhood is decreasing markedly. In the absence of war, it is likely that there will be a diminishing number of orphans even though the child population is increasing concurrently. The implications for survivor benefits in the old-age and survivors insurance program are significant.

The estimates of paternal orphans (including full orphans) may also be compared with the number of orphans receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits on June 30, 1953, based on a projection of the distribution by age and race as of December 31, 1952—the latest date for which this information is available. The great majority of the children receiving survivor benefits are paternal orphans; data are not available on the number of maternal-only orphans currently on the rolls, but of the 1952 awards only 5 percent arose from deaths of female workers. Those receiving benefits comprise 46 percent of all paternal and full orphans (table 4); they make up slightly more than half of all white orphans and a fourth of the nonwhite orphans, a difference that reflects the relatively greater concentration of white workers in the population covered by the program.

Relatively more paternal orphans under age 5 than in any other age group were receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits; 63 percent of all children, 71 percent of the white children, and 38 percent of the

nonwhite children were in receipt of benefits. On the other hand, only 34 percent of the paternal orphans aged 15-17 were beneficiaries. This decreasing trend with age results from the fact that many of the older orphans' fathers died before acquiring insured status under the program (either because of death before 1940 when benefits first became payable or before the extension of coverage to many employment categories in 1951). Thus, under present coverage, the proportion for all ages combined can be expected to rise to about 65 percent. This figure is well below the 80 percent representing the proportion of the labor force that is covered by old-age and survivors insurance; the difference arises in part from the failure of entitled beneficiaries to file for benefits because of the maximum benefit provisions, marital and employment status, and the like and in part because the presently noncovered group, on the whole, probably have relatively more children as well as higher mortality. Thus, even if coverage were now universal, and had been for several decades, not all paternal orphans would be on the benefit rolls.

No detailed comparison of the orphans receiving aid to dependent children is possible, since data on the attained age and type of orphan are not available. These children number about 0.3 million, or three-tenths the number receiving survivor benefits under old-age and survivors insurance. Most of them are paternal orphans; they represent about 15 percent of the total number of paternal orphans in the population and 0.5 percent of the child population.

It is evident from this brief analysis that the orphans under age 18 in the United States are decreasing

Table 3.—Trend in estimated number of orphans under age 18

Type of orphan	Number (in thousands)		Percent of child population		Percentage decrease July 1, 1953, from Oct. 1, 1949	
	Oct. 1, 1949	July 1, 1953	Oct. 1, 1949	July 1, 1953	Number	Percent
Total	2,929	2,869	6.10	5.37	2.0	12
Paternal-only	1,892	1,926	3.94	3.61	-1.8	8
Maternal-only	956	877	1.90	1.64	8.3	18
Full	81	66	.17	.12	18.5	29

¹ Earlier estimates by Division of the Actuary on basis of generation death rates, adjusted to be comparable with data for July 1, 1953.

Table 4.—*Orphans receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits¹ as a percent of all paternal and full orphans, June 30, 1953*

Age ²	Total	White	Nonwhite
Total	46	52	25
0-4	63	71	38
5-9	60	68	33
10-14	46	52	25
15-17	34	39	17

¹ Distribution of number (920,052) as of June 30, 1953, by age and race, estimated on basis of distribution as of December 1952.

² Age on last birthday.

in number, in spite of a rapidly increasing child population. The decrease is attributable primarily to the rapidly falling death rates of the parents of children among all groups of the population. Even though age-specific mortality rates of parents should stabilize at the child-bearing ages, this trend in reduction of parents' mortality will continue for at least 18 years—that is, until the newborn infants of today attain 18 years of age.

Old-Age Insurance Benefits, 1953

Benefits Awarded

During 1953 old-age benefits were awarded to 771,700 persons, an increase of 45 percent from the number awarded in 1952 and 10 percent more than the previous high established in 1951. The large number of awards in 1953 reflects the growth in the insured population resulting from the extension of coverage provided by the 1950 amendments. Many of the awards were made to self-employed persons, who, after January 1, 1953, could for the first time become entitled to full-rate benefits based solely on self-employment income.

Slightly more than two-thirds (69 percent) of the old-age benefits awarded in 1953 were computed under the new-start formula—that is, they were based on earnings after 1950, and the new benefit formula was used to determine the amount (table 1). The benefits for the remaining 31 percent of the persons were determined by applying the 1939 formula to earnings after 1936.

and increasing the result through use of the conversion table. Awards to women represented slightly more than one-fourth (26 percent) of the benefits computed under the new-start formula and slightly more than one-third (35 percent) of the bene-

fits determined by use of the conversion table.

Insured persons who are disabled, retired, or unable to obtain employment or who are currently working in noncovered employment when they reach age 65 usually file appli-

cations for benefits immediately. Such persons are unlikely to have enough quarters of coverage after 1950 to qualify for a benefit computation under the new-start formula. Old-age benefits awarded in 1953 to persons attaining age 65 or 66 during 1953 comprised almost 73 percent of the benefits determined by use of the conversion table as against 36 percent of the benefits figured by the new-start formula.

About 12 percent of all awards were made to persons aged 75 or over in 1953. For the group for whom the conversion table was used, only 4 percent of the beneficiaries were aged 75 or over; when the new-start formula was used, about 15 percent were in this age range. Many older persons qualified for benefits because of the extension of coverage in the 1950 amendments; most of these persons obtained the 6 quarters of coverage needed for insured status after 1950 and thus qualified for benefits computed under the new-start formula.

For all persons awarded old-age benefits, regardless of the computation method, the average ages at time of award were 68.6 for men and 68.2 for women; the averages had been the same in 1952. For persons whose benefits were computed by means of the conversion table, the average ages were 67.0 for men and 66.4 for women. For those whose benefits were determined under the new-start formula, however, the average ages were 69.3 for men and 69.2 for women. The older average ages for this group resulted partly from the relatively large number of awards to persons aged 75 or over who had become insured as a result of the coverage extension provided by the 1950 amendments.

The older average ages also showed the smaller proportion of awards in this group to persons at age 65 than in the group whose benefits were computed by means of the conversion table. A large number of the awards doubtless went to persons who had been out of employment for some period immediately preceding their sixty-fifth birthday. Such individuals probably could not have acquired the 6 quarters of coverage after 1950 that are necessary to have

Table 1.—Number, percentage distribution, and average monthly amount of old-age benefits awarded in 1953, by computation method and by age and sex of beneficiary

[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Age ²	Total			Male			Female		
	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount
Total	771,671	100.0	\$66.76	548,722	100.0	\$61.69	222,949	100.0	\$44.82
65	237,618	30.8	53.74	159,905	29.1	59.80	77,713	34.9	41.27
66	127,189	16.5	57.45	89,872	16.4	62.54	37,317	16.7	45.20
67	73,988	9.6	60.38	53,537	9.8	65.04	20,361	9.1	48.13
68	56,895	7.4	61.24	41,953	7.6	65.85	14,942	6.7	48.29
69	46,582	6.0	59.35	33,672	6.1	63.93	12,910	5.8	47.38
70	39,137	5.1	58.89	28,285	5.2	63.47	10,852	4.9	46.95
71	32,858	4.3	57.52	23,848	4.3	61.71	9,010	4.0	46.44
72	26,117	3.4	56.44	19,004	3.5	60.63	7,113	3.2	45.24
73	23,121	3.0	55.52	16,695	3.0	59.68	6,426	2.9	44.71
74	18,683	2.4	54.74	13,551	2.5	58.92	5,132	2.3	43.70
75	29,291	3.8	62.41	23,250	4.2	65.85	6,041	2.7	49.18
76	17,220	2.2	56.91	13,188	2.4	60.03	4,032	1.8	46.67
77	10,944	1.4	52.86	7,931	1.4	56.03	3,013	1.4	44.51
78	8,081	1.0	51.42	5,865	1.1	54.51	2,216	1.0	43.22
79	6,201	.8	51.61	4,580	.8	54.20	1,621	.7	44.31
80-84	14,774	1.9	51.08	11,200	2.0	53.13	3,574	1.6	44.67
85-89	2,646	.3	51.04	2,057	.4	52.07	589	.3	47.46
90 and over	416	.1	56.09	329	.1	56.23	87	(*)	55.56
New-start formula	534,565	100.0	\$64.27	393,920	100.0	\$68.97	140,645	100.0	\$51.08
65	110,135	20.6	67.66	80,692	20.5	73.04	29,443	20.9	52.89
66	82,616	15.5	67.03	60,944	15.5	71.78	21,672	15.4	53.66
67	58,576	11.0	66.25	42,921	10.9	71.11	15,655	11.1	52.94
68	47,052	8.8	66.16	35,080	8.9	71.01	11,972	8.5	51.97
69	38,620	7.2	64.05	28,132	7.1	68.85	10,488	7.5	51.17
70	33,168	6.2	63.05	23,906	6.1	68.17	9,262	6.6	49.82
71	27,851	5.2	61.42	20,334	5.2	65.95	7,517	5.3	49.18
72	21,747	4.1	60.79	15,852	4.0	65.49	5,895	4.2	48.16
73	19,679	3.7	59.02	14,145	3.6	63.87	5,534	3.9	46.63
74	15,784	3.0	58.56	11,360	2.9	63.57	4,424	3.1	45.68
75	26,320	4.9	65.14	20,996	5.3	68.66	5,324	3.8	51.25
76	15,266	2.9	59.73	11,600	2.9	63.47	3,666	2.6	47.90
77	9,390	1.8	56.13	6,755	1.7	60.09	2,635	1.9	45.99
78	7,021	1.3	54.57	5,138	1.3	57.88	1,883	1.3	45.56
79	5,453	1.0	54.54	4,023	1.0	57.51	1,430	1.0	46.17
80-84	13,133	2.5	53.74	9,915	2.5	56.26	3,218	2.3	45.99
85-89	2,355	.4	53.31	1,808	.5	54.59	547	.4	49.07
90 and over	399	.1	57.42	319	.1	57.21	80	.1	58.24
Conversion table	237,106	100.0	\$39.82	154,802	100.0	\$43.15	82,304	100.0	\$33.58
65	127,483	53.8	41.71	79,213	51.2	46.30	48,270	58.6	34.18
66	44,573	18.8	39.70	28,928	18.7	43.06	15,645	19.0	33.48
67	15,322	6.5	37.93	10,616	6.9	40.50	4,706	5.7	32.14
68	9,843	4.2	37.67	6,873	4.4	39.51	2,970	3.6	33.42
69	7,982	3.4	36.53	5,640	3.6	38.96	2,422	2.9	30.98
70	5,969	2.5	35.79	4,379	2.8	37.82	1,500	1.9	30.20
71	5,007	2.1	35.84	3,514	2.3	37.18	1,493	1.8	32.69
72	4,370	1.8	34.77	3,152	2.0	36.19	1,218	1.5	31.11
73	3,442	1.5	35.49	2,550	1.6	36.46	892	1.1	32.74
74	2,899	1.2	33.95	2,191	1.4	34.82	708	.9	31.28
75	2,071	1.3	38.23	2,254	1.5	39.63	717	.9	33.80
76	1,954	.8	34.81	1,588	1.0	34.90	366	.4	34.42
77	1,554	.7	33.10	1,176	.8	32.74	378	.5	34.21
78	1,060	.4	30.50	727	.5	30.72	333	.4	30.00
79	748	.3	30.28	557	.4	30.24	191	.2	30.41
80-84	1,641	.7	29.80	1,285	.8	28.99	356	.4	32.72
85-89	291	.1	32.70	249	.2	33.76	42	.1	26.48
90 and over	17	(*)	25.00	10	(*)	25.00	7	(*)	25.00

¹ Age on birthday in 1953.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2.—Number and percentage distribution of old-age benefits awarded in 1953, by computation method, amount of benefit, and sex of beneficiary
 [Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Amount of monthly benefit	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	771,671	100	548,722	100	222,949	100
\$25.00	111,473	14	53,895	10	57,578	26
25.10-34.90	73,569	10	37,097	7	36,472	16
35.00-44.90	59,957	8	36,097	7	23,860	11
45.00-54.90	67,737	9	45,003	8	22,734	10
55.00-64.90	116,679	19	98,268	18	48,411	22
65.00-74.90	112,218	15	91,184	17	21,034	9
75.00-84.90	94,295	12	86,269	16	8,026	4
85.00	105,743	13	100,909	18	4,834	2
New-start formula	534,565	100	393,920	100	140,645	100
\$25.00	19,166	4	6,126	2	13,040	9
25.10-34.90	47,845	9	22,127	6	25,718	18
35.00-44.90	30,328	6	16,160	4	14,168	10
45.00-54.90	31,437	6	18,548	5	12,889	9
55.00-64.90	113,449	21	71,196	18	42,253	30
65.00-74.90	93,792	18	74,055	19	19,737	14
75.00-84.90	92,805	17	84,739	21	8,006	6
85.00	105,743	20	100,909	26	4,834	3
Conversion table	237,106	100	154,802	100	82,304	100
\$25.00	92,307	39	47,769	31	44,538	54
25.10-34.90	25,724	11	14,970	10	10,754	13
35.00-44.90	29,629	12	19,937	13	9,692	12
45.00-54.90	36,300	15	26,455	17	9,845	12
55.00-64.90	33,230	14	27,072	17	6,158	7
65.00-74.90	18,426	8	17,129	11	1,297	2
75.00-84.90	1,490	1	1,470	1	20	(1)

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 3.—Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits in current-payment status at the end of each half year, by benefit-computation method, June 1952-December 1953

[Numbers in thousands]

Half year ending	Total		New-start formula			Conversion table	
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	As percent of all old-age beneficiaries	Number	Average monthly amount
June 1952	2,372	\$41.98	2	\$42.59	(1)	2,371	\$41.98
December 1952	2,644	49.25	235	66.16	9	2,409	47.60
June 1953	2,977	50.42	537	65.17	18	2,440	47.17
December 1953	3,222	51.10	759	65.00	24	2,463	46.81

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

their benefits determined under the new-start formula and thus they are included in the other group. As a result the average age for persons whose benefits were computed under the new-start formula was raised.

The average old-age benefit awarded in 1953 was \$56.76, a decrease of \$1.35 from the average amount awarded in the preceding year under the 1952 amendments. For men, the overall decline was \$1.82 (from \$63.51 to \$61.69); the decline was

larger — \$2.60 — for benefits figured by use of the new-start formula. For women, the overall decline was 15 cents (from \$44.77 to \$44.62), while for benefits determined under the new-start formula an increase of 49 cents was recorded. The lower average benefits reflected mainly lower average monthly wages resulting from increased periods of noncovered employment or of unemployment in the beneficiaries' wage histories, a factor of increasing significance with

the passage of time. To a lesser extent the lower average benefits reflected lower earnings resulting from elimination of overtime work or from reduction in the regular working time. As in the past, the average benefit amount was lower for women than for men; the differences amounted to \$17.89 for benefits determined under the new-start formula and \$9.57 for those computed on the basis of the conversion table.

The maximum monthly amount of \$85.00 was payable in 20 percent of the awards in which benefits were computed under the new-start formula, while the minimum amount of \$25.00 was payable in only 4 percent of the cases (table 2). In contrast, a monthly benefit of \$77.10—the maximum amount when the conversion table was used—was payable in less than 1 percent of such awards, and \$25.00 in 39 percent. There was a significant shift toward lower monthly amounts in the old-age benefit awards made to men in 1953, when compared with corresponding awards made in 1952 under the 1952 amendments. For benefits to men, figured by use of the new-start formula, 86 percent were for amounts of \$65.00-85.00 in 1953 as against 73 percent in 1952, while for those determined under the conversion table, 12 percent were for amounts of \$65.00-77.10 in 1953 and 15 percent in 1952. Old-age benefits awarded to women showed no pronounced change from 1952 to 1953 in the distribution by size.

Benefits in Current-Payment Status

The rapid growth in the number of persons receiving old-age benefits computed by means of the new-start formula is indicated in table 3; by the end of 1953, they comprised almost one-fourth (24 percent) of all old-age beneficiaries. The average amount payable to all old-age beneficiaries has increased continuously—from \$48.79 in September 1952 (when the benefits were increased) to \$51.10 in December 1953—as the proportion of benefits determined by the new-start formula has increased.

Recent Publications*

General

CALIFORNIA. UNIVERSITY. THE HELLER COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL ECONOMICS. *Quantity and Cost Budgets for Two Income Levels; Prices for the San Francisco Bay Area, September 1953*. Berkeley: The Committee, 1954. 92 pp. \$1.50. Budgets for two 4-person families—that of a salaried junior professional or executive worker and that of a wage earner.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. *Jobs? or Jobless Pay? The Real Issue Behind the New Guaranteed Wage Proposals*. Washington, The Chamber, 1954. 90 pp. \$2.

Considers union demands for a guaranteed annual wage, points out some of the drawbacks, and suggests other ways of providing for job and income security.

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE RESEARCH AND POLICY COMMITTEE. *Defense Against Recession: Policy for Greater Economic Stability*. New York: The Committee, 1954. 53 pp.

JONES, JOHN PRICE. *The American Giver: A Review of American Generosity*. New York: The Inter-River Press, 1954. 119 pp. \$2.50. Discusses the past, present, and future of philanthropy in the United States.

MICHIGAN. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION. *Federal Grant-in-Aid Programs in Michigan*. (Special Report No. 2.) Lansing: The Department, 1953. 133 pp. Processed.

Program descriptions and reference data on education, health, safety and defense, transportation, agriculture and conservation, and welfare.

MURRAY, CLYDE E.; BOWENS, MARX G.; and HOGREFE, RUSSELL, editors. *Group Work in Community Life*. New York: Association Press, 1954. 245 pp. \$4.75. Describes group work programs in

different types of communities and analyzes reasons for success or failure in specific projects.

"Norway: Recent Amendments to Social Security Legislation." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Jan.-Feb. 1954, pp. 49-52. \$2.50 a year.

UNITED NATIONS. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS. POPULATION DIVISION. *International Research on Migration*. New York: United Nations, 1953. 33 pp.

A report on research activities in the field of migration in 1946-52.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. LIBRARY. *Migratory Agricultural Labor in the United States: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected References*. Compiled by Josiah C. Folsom. (Library List 59.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 64 pp.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Wages and Related Benefits, Major Labor Markets, 1953-1954*. (Bulletin No. 1157-1.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 116 pp. 60 cents. This report, the first of a series, gives information on wages and related benefits in six areas for the latter part of 1953.

Retirement and Old Age

BOAS, ERNEST P. *Add Life to Your Years*. New York: The McBride Co., 1954. 278 pp. \$3.75.

A doctor tells how to make the necessary mental and physical adjustments to changes brought about by advancing years.

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS OF AMERICA. HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANNING DEPARTMENT. *Community Organization for the Aged in 1953: A Report of 166 Community Welfare Councils*. New York: The Department, 1953. 155 pp. Processed.

HOLZMAN, ROBERT S. *Guide to . . . Pension and Profit Sharing Plans*. Mount Vernon, N. Y.: Farnsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1953. 64 pp. \$1.50.

LEHMAN, MAXWELL, and YARMON, MORTON. *Jobs After Retirement*. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1954. 241 pp. \$2.95.

Information about full- and part-time jobs that will increase retirement income.

MORDECAI, ALFRED. "Proposals for the Care of Aged Patients with Mental Deterioration in North Carolina." *North Carolina Medical Journal*, Winston-Salem, Vol. 15, Apr. 1954, pp. 170-175. 50 cents.

Urge improved community facilities to meet the problem.

NICHOLSON, PATRICK J. *Survey of Pension Funds in the Houston Area*. (Houston Studies in Business & Economics, Industrial Relations Series, No. 2.) Houston, Texas: University of Houston, College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1953. 22 pp. \$1.

U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS. *Social Security Act Amendments of 1954. Hearings, 83rd Congress, 2d Session, on H. R. 7199*. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 883 pp.

WILLIE, CHARLES V. "Group Relationships of the Elderly in Our Culture." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 35, May 1954, pp. 206-212. 50 cents.

Public Welfare and Relief

BOWERS, SWITHUN. "Social Work and Human Problems." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 35, May 1954, pp. 187-192. 50 cents.

The contribution social work makes toward solving human problems.

COCHRANE, HORTENSE S. "Some Reality Features of Social Work Field Work Practice." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 35, Apr. 1954, pp. 73-75. 75 cents.

COCKERILL, ELEANOR. "Developmental Tasks for Social Casework Within the Evolving Profession of Social Work." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 35, Apr. 1954, pp. 51-56. 75 cents.

EL BIDEWAY, M. FOUD. *The Development of Social Security in Egypt*. Cairo: Ministry of Social Affairs, 1953. 147 pp.

HOPPER, MABEL LEWIS, and CANTOR, MARJORIE. *Migrant Farm Workers in New York State*. New York: Consumers League of New York, 1953. 111 pp. Processed. \$1.

Tells where and how migrants work and live and discusses their children, health conditions, and relations with the community.

MARIER, ROGER. *Social Welfare Work in Jamaica*. (Monographs on Fundamental Education — VII.) (Continued on page 24)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-54

[In thousands; data corrected to June 9, 1954]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs												Unemployment insurance programs																	
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits				Temporary disability benefits ²				State laws ¹⁰	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹¹	Veterans' legislation ¹²															
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration ²	Monthly		Lump-sum ⁷		Social Security Act	Other ⁶																				
						Social Security Act ⁴	Railroad Retirement Act ⁵	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration ²																						
Number of beneficiaries																															
1953																															
April	3,754,0	365,4	186,5	2,486,5	1,647,1	155,6	48,1	1,083,2	47,7	14,7	35,0	31,3	840,4	36,7	45,3																
May	3,822,7	368,1	187,5	2,496,5	1,644,0	156,3	49,1	1,086,4	47,0	12,9	33,6	27,3	772,1	31,3	27,5																
June	3,887,3	370,5	189,0	2,505,8	1,686,3	157,1	50,9	1,089,3	46,9	12,4	34,9	29,8	734,1	29,2	22,0																
July	3,937,8	372,0	190,4	2,516,0	1,699,8	158,1	51,1	1,090,9	46,0	12,4	34,5	28,1	675,0	30,1	21,7																
August	3,992,1	374,5	192,4	2,523,3	1,712,5	158,4	51,8	1,092,1	41,1	11,5	34,4	33,4	678,7	32,3	23,4																
September	4,040,6	375,5	194,3	2,530,1	1,728,1	159,0	52,5	1,092,4	35,4	11,4	34,1	36,0	651,4	29,1	26,3																
October	4,090,2	376,8	195,9	2,538,5	1,717,9	158,8	53,5	1,089,5	44,0	11,6	34,1	33,9	655,9	24,9	30,1																
November	4,143,5	378,8	197,5	2,544,4	1,702,6	160,7	54,2	1,089,1	39,0	11,3	34,8	34,4	608,6	31,5	40,6																
December	4,199,8	381,4	199,2	2,552,3	1,781,6	161,7	52,8	1,095,0	42,1	11,1	34,3	36,3	1,124,5	47,1	68,9																
1954																															
January	4,253,4	382,7	200,3	2,556,8	1,798,0	162,5	52,3	1,102,7	41,2	11,2	34,3	37,0	1,592,4	68,4	102,5																
February	4,315,9	383,7	201,9	2,560,3	1,812,9	162,9	56,5	1,106,8	40,9	11,6	35,0	30,4	1,864,1	88,1	118,0																
March	4,395,7	386,5	202,3	2,565,8	1,834,6	163,4	57,5	1,111,1	49,6	14,0	39,4	29,9	1,953,3	102,5	138,5																
April	4,466,4	388,8	204,4	2,575,1	1,856,5	164,2	58,4	1,115,2	51,2	13,3	37,6	27,3	1,863,9	99,9	139,5																
Amount of benefits ⁸																															
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,619	\$317,854	\$7,784	\$1,418	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267	-----	-----	\$518,700	-----	\$15,961																
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	-----	111,799	13,328	13,943	-----	-----	344,321	14,537																
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,866	68,115	325,265	41,792	1,603	-----	111,193	15,038	14,342	-----	-----	344,084	6,208																
1943	921,465	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	-----	116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857	-----	79,643	917																
1944	1,118,798	119,006	129,707	77,193	456,279	76,948	1,765	-----	114,302	22,146	19,238	5,035	-----	62,355	582																
1945	2,065,566	157,391	137,140	83,874	697,830	104,231	1,772	-----	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669	-----	445,865	126,630																
1946	5,149,761	230,285	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	130,139	1,817	-----	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761	-----	1,094,850	1,743,718																
1947	4,700,827	209,830	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	153,109	19,283	-----	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,024	\$11,368	775,165	970,524																
1948	4,510,061	306,887	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,592	30,843	793,265	510,167																
1949	5,694,080	454,483	240,893	158,973	1,662,215	201,309	39,257	4,317	477,466	33,158	31,771	59,066	30,103	1,737,279	430,194																
1950	5,375,811	718,473	244,240	175,787	1,732,208	209,672	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,749	33,578	89,259	28,099	1,373,426	34,653,590																
1951	5,708,368	1,361,046	268,733	196,529	1,647,958	523,485	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	147,846	26,297	840,411	2,234,207																
1952	6,551,069	1,613,364	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	615,605	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,268	37,251	167,664	34,689	98,267	3,539,41,793																
1953	7,644,349	2,251,408	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	761,702	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	190,600	45,150	962,221	41,698																
1953																															
April	599,716	166,406	29,593	21,798	152,864	57,868	6,433	2,210	51,719	7,968	4,484	3,900	3,308	82,990	3,889																
May	590,688	170,028	29,753	22,006	153,248	58,606	6,488	2,229	51,867	8,028	4,004	3,588	2,875	72,144	3,142																
June	593,838	173,457	29,959	22,218	153,220	59,542	6,552	2,264	50,665	8,018	3,711	3,919	3,138	72,033	3,093																
July	597,795	176,244	30,065	22,415	154,676	60,116	6,606	2,292	52,335	7,897	3,584	4,002	3,077	69,175	3,322																
August	563,521	179,230	30,290	22,747	153,502	60,690	6,630	2,333	49,751	7,135	3,389	3,710	4,050	64,579	3,234																
September	598,571	181,788	30,368	23,088	151,971	61,394	6,666	2,355	50,179	6,140	3,630	3,882	4,267	65,300	3,042																
October	606,422	184,372	30,467	23,215	155,496	62,201	6,709	2,415	50,491	6,730	3,580	3,875	4,248	66,104	2,599,321																
November	624,487	187,174	30,637	23,400	154,207	62,883	6,759	2,413	52,565	6,753	3,794	3,781	4,116	78,979	3,093																
December	674,819	190,103	30,833	23,720	155,707	63,689	6,813	2,472	49,604	7,282	3,279	4,087	4,452	120,780	5,039																
January	723,319	193,087	30,934	23,761	155,920	64,412	6,856	2,502	52,075	7,160	3,386	3,768	4,156	158,418	6,588																
February	748,430	196,535	31,041	23,959	155,699	65,078	6,883	2,548	50,214	7,082	3,421	3,731	3,336	179,294	8,068																
March	804,247	200,703	31,305	24,249	157,558	65,983	6,919	2,598	51,630	8,580	4,039	4,960	3,792	215,630	10,817																
April	792,084	204,336	31,526	24,321	157,612	66,908	6,966	2,608	50,761	8,585	4,198	4,587	3,236	200,837	10,129																

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections. ³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training. ⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; partly estimated. ⁵ Widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits. ⁶ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning February 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid December 1951), widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits. ⁷ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans. ⁸ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made. ⁹ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs. ¹⁰ First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1949 (monthly data not available); and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in Calif-

ornia; also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

¹¹ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹² Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹³ Beginning September 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning November 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹⁴ Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security and the Railroad Retirement Act (except monthly data for monthly benefits, which represent benefits in current-payment status) and under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements for Veterans' Administration programs except the readjustment allowances program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

¹⁵ Partly estimated.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1951-54
[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1951-52	\$3,594,248	\$722,850	\$734,990	\$1,431,997	\$258,945	\$25,734
1952-53	4,096,602	744,646	626,050	1,367,806	275,825	25,066
10 months ended:						
April 1952	2,965,595	655,042	587,220	1,173,608	242,350	19,493
April 1953	3,151,021	675,267	483,172	1,120,436	255,069	19,064
April 1954	3,303,660	391,802	469,067	1,042,432	254,594	16,801
1953						
April	233,630	34,782	12,599	150,230	1,713	39
May	524,532	33,082	89,581	240,818	19,578	813
June	421,048	36,296	53,297	6,553	1,178	5,189
July	213,774	37,474	14,608	160,096	3,946	103
August	529,884	70,290	93,283	222,900	12,979	2,063
September	258,748	36,611	52,960	7,208	2,380	4,231
October	173,686	33,072	14,392	102,289	2,088	17
November	398,352	36,431	80,986	187,421	16,769	768
December	152,597	38,097	51,430	13,776	-3,293	5,593
1954						
January	84,670	36,320	12,765	64,165	8,552	-2,161
February	609,224	44,208	85,049	143,236	189,235	862
March	507,809	35,230	49,068	8,476	18,653	5,200
April	284,915	24,069	5,525	132,866	3,284	125

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance (beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds); from May 1951, includes deposits made in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties

and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies, corrected to May 25, 1954.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Includes contributions from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-54

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ⁴			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ²	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ⁴
Cumulative, January 1936-April 1954	\$9,000,450	\$8,989,966	\$10,463	\$18,777,009	\$1,799,754	\$12,187,201	\$8,389,563	\$943,453	\$182,446	\$704,234	\$610,887
Fiscal year:											
1951-52	8,673,936	582,885	26,855	1,438,987	167,441	1,000,278	7,919,742	15,442	17,054	48,312	754,195
1952-53	9,257,893	589,961	20,850	1,371,105	184,242	912,551	8,562,537	15,042	18,526	97,272	695,355
10 months ended:											
April 1952	8,410,710	328,949	17,564	1,083,381	90,351	826,208	7,661,115	11,697	9,239	41,353	749,595
April 1953	8,973,331	313,979	12,271	1,028,865	100,049	769,463	8,279,193	11,440	10,094	86,455	694,138
April 1954	9,000,450	247,056	10,463	958,589	114,982	1,246,546	8,389,563	11,386	11,371	111,468	610,887
1953											
April	8,973,331	-13,000	12,271	56,823	9,543	84,215	8,279,193	23	956	7,823	694,130
May	9,230,141	253,000	16,081	331,591	359	69,891	8,541,251	488	36	5,772	688,898
June	9,257,893	22,982	20,850	10,649	83,834	73,197	8,562,537	3,114	8,397	5,045	695,355
July	9,247,751	-3,000	13,709	60,428	23	69,930	8,553,059	61	2	4,971	694,692
August	9,500,297	245,000	21,255	319,975	317	62,430	8,810,605	1,238	-	6,237	689,693
September	9,442,015	-54,019	16,992	10,317	64,719	8,756,519	2,530	32	6,767	685,496	
October	9,418,221	-17,000	10,197	39,148	9,554	66,098	8,739,132	10	946	7,364	679,089
November	9,566,878	139,000	19,854	253,477	97,777	8,894,832	410	-	7,453	672,046	
December	9,560,887	-2,019	15,882	15,854	93,526	116,746	8,887,466	3,408	9,261	11,294	673,420
1954											
January	9,411,362	-150,000	16,357	28,443	134	164,049	8,751,994	24	13	14,090	654,368
February	9,386,702	-20,000	11,697	166,304	38	177,216	8,741,120	700	4	14,490	645,582
March	9,161,390	-225,019	11,403	15,738	1,064	225,740	8,532,182	2,950	105	19,439	629,207
April	9,000,450	-160,000	10,463	48,904	10,326	201,850	8,359,563	36	1,008	19,364	610,887

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

⁴ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

⁵ Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$85,290,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*.

Table 4.—*Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-54*
 [In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Net contribution income and transfers ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ³	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ⁴	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937—April 1954	\$29,262,153	\$2,779,146	\$12,168,417	\$705,761	\$18,594,897	\$360,145	\$212,080	\$19,167,122
Fiscal year:								
1951-52	3,597,982	333,514	1,982,377	84,649	1,950,252	214,883	112,102	16,600,039
1952-53	4,066,602	386,640	2,627,492	89,429	1,544,542	286,878	261,885	18,366,356
10 months ended:								
April 1952	2,969,329	187,654	1,642,018	71,722	1,466,185	219,487	170,339	16,178,810
April 1953	3,151,021	214,856	2,121,909	73,773	1,050,985	308,440	137,755	17,770,232
April 1954	3,303,660	254,322	2,684,903	72,314	777,303	360,145	212,080	19,167,122
1953								
April	233,630	14,818	248,997	6,813	179,641	308,440	137,755	17,770,232
May	524,532		249,938	6,965	137,183	288,222	18,037,861	
June	421,048	171,784	255,645	8,692	356,374	286,878	261,885	18,366,356
July	213,774		254,509	6,787	86,700	295,022	119,519	18,318,834
August	529,884		254,714	7,367	63,400	308,292	310,652	18,380,638
September	258,748	10,917	256,811	6,692	71,594	329,341	224,172	18,592,801
October	173,686	14,818	260,989	6,838	39,341	328,778	106,069	18,513,476
November	398,352		263,853	7,462	26,000	325,687	210,197	18,640,513
December	152,597	190,900	268,100	9,013	186,609	335,889	79,830	18,700,956
1954								
January	84,670	268	269,613	6,554	-146,000	336,739	33,750	18,515,727
February	609,224	11,595	275,059	6,917	38,800	338,788	331,744	18,854,571
March	597,809	10,946	287,370	7,180	164,918	358,974	460,845	19,168,775
April	284,915	14,818	293,884	7,502	245,941	360,145	212,080	19,167,122

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Beginning January 1951, amounts appropriated in accordance with sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended in 1950; from May 1951 includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947-51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to veterans' survivors under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946. Includes deduction to adjust for reimbursement to the general treasury of the estimated amount of taxes subject to refund on wages in excess of \$3,600 paid to employees who worked for more than 1 employer during the calendar year—\$33 million in December 1952 for 1951 taxes and \$40.5 million in September 1953 for 1952 taxes—in accordance with sec. 1401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

² Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in

1951. See footnote 5.

³ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of supplies and services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and preparations for construction authorized by P. L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

⁴ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁵ Represents interest, transferred from the railroad retirement account, for the fiscal year 1952-53 on \$488 million—the estimated amount that would place the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in the same position in which it would have been on June 30, 1952, if railroad employment had always been covered under old-age and survivors insurance.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS (Continued from page 21)

Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 1953. 166 pp.

The origin, development, and programs of the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission.

NEW HAVEN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES. *Health and Welfare, Self Study, New Haven Area, January 1953*. New Haven: The Council, 1953. 75 pp. \$1.50.

A self-study made by 86 health and welfare agencies of the New Haven area showing the interrelationship of the various services. Describes community health and welfare problems and recommends ways of meeting them.

NOTKIN, HERBERT. "Administrative Patterns in Medical Care Programs for the Needy." *Public*

Welfare, Chicago, Vol. 12, Apr. 1954, pp. 56-60. \$1.

"Reorganization of Social Welfare Services in Argentina." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 11, Apr. 15, 1954, pp. 346-347. 25 cents.

STONE, ANTHONY R. "The Private Practice of Social Casework." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 35, Apr. 1954, pp. 61-65. 75 cents.

Maternal and Child Welfare

BECK, BERTRAM M. "Juvenile Delinquency—A Public Welfare Responsibility." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 12, Apr. 1954, pp. 50-55. \$1.

The role that public welfare workers can play in curbing delinquency.

BURMEISTER, EVA. *Roofs for the Family: Building a Center for the Care of Children*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1954. 203 pp. \$3.25.

EDLINE, SARA B. *The Unmarried Mother in Our Society*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Young, 1954. 189 pp. \$3.

The director of the Lakeview Home points out the changes during the past 40 years in methods of dealing with the problem.

MOORE, WINIFRED ALLEN. "Day Care in the United States." *International Child Welfare Review*, Geneva, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1954, pp. 3-9. \$2.50 a year.

NORMAN, SHERWOOD. "Emergency Service in Child Welfare." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 33, Apr. 1954, pp. 3-7. 35 cents.

Defines emergencies, points out existing and recommended types of shelter care, and considers community organization problems in providing emergency service for dependent and neglected children.

TINKER, KATHERINE H. "A Psychia-

Table 5.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status¹ at the end of the month by type of benefit and by month, April 1953–April 1954, and monthly benefits awarded, April 1954

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to May 19, 1954]

Total assets at end of period	Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
\$19,167,122	Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
16,600,036	1953														
18,366,356	April	5,401,081	\$224,274.0	2,873,082	\$143,972.6	800,520	\$21,204.3	982,296	\$29,760.6	483,422	\$19,679.8	239,717	\$8,741.8	22,044	\$914.9
16,178,810	May	5,486,643	228,634.4	2,926,906	147,138.7	813,278	21,620.5	992,330	30,134.0	490,149	19,963.0	241,725	8,852.3	22,255	925.9
17,770,232	June	5,573,594	232,998.6	2,977,476	150,124.2	826,599	22,050.3	1,003,281	30,540.7	498,967	20,332.4	244,809	9,014.9	22,462	936.2
19,167,122	July	5,637,603	236,359.9	3,017,541	152,570.1	836,219	22,376.7	1,008,141	30,696.0	506,390	20,643.6	246,684	9,128.8	22,628	944.8
17,770,232	August	5,704,558	239,920.5	3,060,502	155,193.8	846,832	22,730.5	1,013,051	30,886.5	513,291	20,938.8	247,975	9,217.5	22,817	953.4
18,037,861	September	5,768,684	243,181.7	3,097,983	157,403.9	856,864	23,050.3	1,022,242	31,287.5	519,376	21,194.7	249,235	9,284.0	22,984	961.3
18,366,356	October	5,837,214	246,572.3	3,136,415	159,639.8	866,904	23,366.0	1,033,890	31,760.4	526,613	21,501.9	250,233	9,334.6	23,159	969.7
18,318,584	November	5,906,117	250,057.2	3,178,118	162,086.4	877,375	23,696.1	1,042,516	32,114.3	533,128	21,778.0	251,637	9,403.9	23,343	978.4
18,386,638	December	5,981,420	253,792.3	3,222,348	164,659.1	887,545	24,017.1	1,053,195	32,517.0	540,653	22,095.7	253,873	9,517.0	23,506	986.4
18,592,801	1954														
18,513,476	January	6,051,322	257,498.6	3,263,993	167,270.6	898,432	24,306.1	1,062,232	32,874.7	547,319	22,375.1	255,728	9,619.8	23,618	992.3
18,640,513	February	6,128,845	261,613.7	3,313,294	170,301.2	910,061	24,748.3	1,070,567	33,204.3	553,758	22,646.7	257,407	9,714.2	23,758	999.1
18,700,956	March	6,230,244	266,685.5	3,375,914	173,949.0	925,204	25,217.9	1,082,747	33,652.9	562,261	23,007.9	260,223	9,851.6	23,895	1,006.3
18,515,727	April	6,322,934	271,243.8	3,430,714	177,109.4	938,946	25,646.9	1,094,953	34,102.8	570,974	23,369.3	263,225	9,997.8	24,122	1,017.6
18,854,571	Monthly benefits awarded in April 1954	141,141	6,484.0	77,510	4,342.1	24,244	698.3	20,938	656.5	11,288	467.1	6,791	302.6	370	17.5

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

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Table 6.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, April 1954

[Corrected to May 24, 1954]

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims ¹		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment				Average weekly insured unemployment under State programs ²	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ³		Total unemployment			
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment	
Total	428,451	1,442,265	583,902	9,536,943	3,257,831	8,332,972	\$200,836,637	1,893,857	7,812,633	\$24.79	42,181,617
Region I:											
Connecticut	7,685	23,709	12,364	139,508	68,664	124,641	3,292,745	28,328	118,268	27.10	32,178
Maine	1,364	16,344	10,559	73,540	29,522	46,337	868,930	10,531	42,742	19.39	18,119
Massachusetts	14,813	57,760	31,613	338,874	154,405	301,020	7,219,673	68,414	280,394	24.89	78,432
New Hampshire	1,100	10,964	7,633	51,667	26,814	38,951	786,899	8,853	35,428	21.08	12,315
Rhode Island	1,598	18,487	10,699	125,377	63,446	116,016	2,628,767	26,367	107,017	23.48	28,277
Vermont	838	3,513	2,559	14,253	6,438	11,641	249,105	2,646	10,682	22.31	3,470
Region II:											
New Jersey	11,797	71,526	41,157	397,570	201,386	394,627	10,998,516	89,688	364,598	28.51	91,876
New York	61,181	246,971	111,167	1,185,608	521,668	1,075,762	27,838,370	244,491	993,534	26.91	277,340
Puerto Rico	2,305	47	5	274	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	61	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Region III:											
Delaware	794	1,937	703	17,493	4,001	17,216	371,072	3,913	16,478	21.92	4,006
Dist. of Col.	3,189	3,380	957	29,034	8,535	27,003	497,947	6,137	26,654	18.50	6,583
Maryland	5,513	28,903	13,530	141,267	45,961	130,316	3,213,406	29,617	122,549	25.24	31,951
North Carolina	9,340	43,195	20,961	230,394	112,923	239,648	3,836,503	54,465	223,322	16.45	59,084
Pennsylvania	16,901	177,884	55,816	1,106,943	289,677	968,905	24,839,559	220,206	892,803	26.79	252,804
Virginia	6,441	11,399	4,226	96,010	30,152	84,743	1,578,833	19,260	81,295	18.99	21,620
West Virginia	1,438	23,194	2,116	202,625	21,364	168,842	3,823,729	38,373	152,446	23.48	47,230
Region IV:											
Alabama	8,465	18,858	4,029	135,264	30,276	95,615	1,719,056	21,731	91,348	18.33	31,583
Florida	15,547	13,049	4,680	58,722	18,233	39,805	715,208	9,047	38,141	18.22	13,636
Georgia	11,165	19,443	8,738	150,635	68,083	115,769	2,169,484	26,311	105,953	19.33	32,781
Mississippi	7,271	9,652	2,568	81,481	16,894	59,182	1,092,211	13,450	54,792	19.02	18,434
South Carolina	5,310	12,892	4,771	89,632	33,375	82,681	1,490,336	18,791	77,657	18.57	21,020
Tennessee	8,869	22,149	7,922	247,806	88,698	192,731	3,635,287	43,803	184,807	19.09	56,987
Region V:											
Kentucky	3,677	21,686	5,664	230,222	48,519	170,829	3,866,306	38,825	163,455	23.01	52,814
Michigan	14,372	59,642	12,671	512,239	130,133	460,891	12,785,636	104,748	452,639	28.00	118,869
Ohio	20,255	58,843	17,412	498,953	146,407	457,367	13,156,444	103,947	435,784	29.36	113,508
Region VI:											
Illinois	14,577	118,956	87,661	656,825	269,300	434,448	10,544,298	98,738	405,791	25.86	153,277
Indiana	4,475	51,983	13,596	271,505	86,054	276,653	6,766,608	62,876	264,199	24.97	64,088
Minnesota	6,103	13,723	4,800	178,097	40,922	151,799	3,436,528	34,500	144,983	22.97	40,360
Wisconsin	5,900	15,818	4,993	166,254	53,444	155,921	4,417,545	35,437	145,875	28.73	36,944
Region VII:											
Iowa	6,645	6,387	2,987	55,252	21,689	52,041	1,126,410	11,828	47,300	22.40	12,072
Kansas	8,771	5,448	1,586	52,684	15,931	58,078	1,373,043	13,200	54,815	24.16	11,859
Missouri	9,485	28,013	11,321	200,864	83,121	173,765	3,554,837	39,492	160,132	21.41	47,585
Nebraska	4,956	2,270	995	26,595	8,797	27,919	655,790	6,345	26,880	23.94	5,614
North Dakota	1,729	725	124	19,734	1,993	18,805	4,766,163	4,274	17,112	26.06	3,614
South Dakota	1,775	596	170	9,010	1,714	8,871	199,087	2,016	8,324	22.95	1,941
Region VIII:											
Arkansas	6,149	13,192	3,645	84,900	15,409	55,677	992,158	12,654	51,752	18.33	20,390
Louisiana	7,011	13,900	2,481	106,243	17,890	90,788	1,961,622	20,634	85,014	22.21	24,373
Oklahoma	13,678	10,116	2,385	71,421	17,172	52,662	1,220,354	11,969	49,373	23.76	16,217
Texas	37,243	23,117	6,181	172,228	49,627	150,965	2,668,354	34,310	146,712	17.88	40,884
Region IX:											
Colorado	4,697	4,108	964	36,398	8,257	33,661	857,004	7,650	31,423	26.07	8,003
Montana	2,517	2,318	406	27,376	5,655	23,003	475,698	5,248	23,093	20.52	5,888
New Mexico	2,892	2,804	402	24,552	3,627	26,108	635,451	5,934	24,800	24.78	5,948
Utah	2,610	3,129	919	35,643	11,052	32,095	800,228	7,294	29,204	25.71	7,839
Wyoming	989	1,028	270	13,710	2,344	14,321	415,483	3,255	13,162	29.73	3,136
Region X:											
Arizona	4,140	4,332	987	30,112	7,601	22,841	486,032	5,191	21,642	21.44	6,748
California	22,304	106,136	33,829	788,253	276,292	707,747	16,297,567	160,852	663,106	23.63	173,143
Hawaii	622	2,004	729	18,995	7,615	18,243	357,579	4,146	14,959	21.19	(*)
Nevada	2,229	1,875	543	14,757	4,727	13,692	403,398	3,112	12,782	30.14	3,292
Region XI:											
Alaska	1,179	1,246	180	21,663	2,662	29,194	1,064,334	6,635	28,419	35.59	(*)
Idaho	2,855	1,390	348	30,595	7,022	29,060	678,655	6,605	28,007	23.58	6,677
Oregon	5,080	12,067	2,519	108,032	27,937	107,930	2,428,271	24,530	102,161	23.04	22,866
Washington	6,531	20,067	4,361	158,854	43,380	146,057	3,570,118	33,195	138,827	24.78	33,924

¹ Total excludes transitional claims.

² Total, part-total, and partial.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁴ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

⁵ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 7.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, April 1953-April 1954¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Average weekly insured unemployment under State programs²

Year and month	Total ³	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ⁴	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ⁴										
			Recipients																				
			Families	Total ³																			
Number of recipients												Percentage change from previous month											
1953																							
April	2,616,209	573,145	2,015,513	1,516,161	98,764	173,082	275,000	-----	-0.2	-0.4	(*)	+1.6	-2.8										
May	2,612,868	570,023	2,005,325	1,508,498	98,888	175,672	261,000	-----	-1	-5	+0.1	+1.5	-5.0										
June	2,608,898	564,308	1,983,498	1,493,670	99,032	179,395	255,000	-----	-2	-1.0	+1.1	+2.1	-2.4										
July	2,603,173	554,691	1,952,060	1,469,388	99,103	181,620	248,000	-----	-2	-1.7	+1.1	+1.2	-2.7										
August	2,599,716	550,405	1,940,941	1,461,748	99,236	184,743	243,000	-----	-1	-8	+1.1	+1.7	-2.0										
September	2,596,451	547,588	1,933,948	1,457,713	99,417	187,411	239,000	-----	-1	-5	+2.2	+1.4	-1.7										
October	2,595,364	543,872	1,923,697	1,448,888	99,633	190,327	240,000	(*)	-7	+2	+1.6	+3											
November	2,591,370	542,119	1,918,160	1,445,173	99,658	192,940	246,000	-----	-2	-3	(*)	+1.4	+2.4										
December	2,591,016	548,122	1,942,383	1,464,454	99,828	195,109	270,000	(*)	+1.1	+2	+1.1	+9.9											
1954																							
January	2,585,146	552,852	1,964,661	1,479,158	99,732	198,247	297,000	-----	-2	+9	-1	+1.6	+9.4										
February	2,578,293	560,556	1,995,506	1,503,677	99,605	200,030	312,000	-----	-3	+1.4	-1	+9	+5.0										
March	2,582,057	569,337	2,030,505	1,530,070	99,934	202,758	326,000	-----	+1	+1.6	+3	+1.4	+4.5										
April	2,583,229	575,535	2,053,777	1,547,852	100,297	205,494	318,000	(*)	+1.1	+4	+1.3	-2.4											
Amount of assistance												Percentage change from previous month											
1953																							
April	\$214,596,000	\$133,558,012	\$48,336,101	\$35,446,514	\$39,253,349	\$13,297,000	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	+1.7	-4.8											
May	213,787,000	133,491,089	48,212,598	5,499,296	9,466,677	12,442,000	-4	-1	-3	+1.0	+2.3	-6.4											
June	212,516,000	133,271,522	47,392,149	5,499,070	9,636,900	12,034,000	-6	-2	-1.7	(*)	+1.8	-3.3											
July	210,033,000	132,637,753	45,947,547	5,482,047	9,711,983	11,694,000	-1.2	-5	-3.0	+8	-2.8												
August	208,079,000	131,708,519	45,385,681	5,471,478	9,700,782	11,370,000	-9	-6	-1.2	-2	+8	-2.8											
September	208,347,000	131,523,577	45,463,591	5,455,775	9,865,528	11,378,000	+1	-2	+2	+3	+8	+1											
October	209,129,000	131,635,869	45,422,778	5,518,383	10,086,901	11,608,000	+4	+3	-1	+6	+2.2	+2.0											
November	209,856,000	132,339,340	45,239,457	5,517,338	10,213,434	11,874,000	+3	+3	-4	(*)	+1.3	+2.3											
December	214,219,000	133,425,759	46,163,903	5,555,289	10,425,762	13,638,000	+2.1	+8	+2.0	+7	+2.1	+14.8											
1954																							
January	7 215,227,000	7 132,715,335	7 46,622,721	7 5,542,140	7 10,541,919	14,939,000	+5	-5	+1.0	-2	+1.1	+9.0											
February	216,536,000	132,135,263	47,420,169	5,550,681	10,699,610	15,871,000	+6	-4	+1.7	+2	+1.5	+6.2											
March	219,801,000	132,619,452	48,392,469	5,574,943	10,850,504	17,101,000	+1.5	+4	+2.1	+4	+1.4	+7.8											
April	219,952,000	132,610,376	48,808,007	5,566,318	11,013,340	16,604,000	+1	(*)	+1.0	+4	+1.5	-2.9											

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds, from special medical funds, and, for one State, from funds for the special types of public assistance; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in

determining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Through December 1953 excludes Nebraska; data not available. Percentage changes through January 1954 based on data for 52 States.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ For Illinois includes premiums paid into pooled fund for medical care but excludes vendor payments made for medical services provided before the pooled fund plan began in August.

Table 8.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, April 1954¹

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ²
Total	\$7,245,413	\$1,169,326	\$184,984	\$1,352,809	\$4,869,000
Alabama	1,728	915	4	538	16,193
Alaska					68,288
California	198,024	62,460	3,333	14,672	(8)
Connecticut		1,152			(5)
Delaware		109	14	323	134
District of Columbia	244				
Hawaii	9,440	17,493	436	7,140	(5)
Illinois	1,543,468	160,610	40,286	189,313	433,094
Indiana	354,975	50,790	11,251	(1)	175,781
Iowa					178,921
Kansas	183,057	37,441	3,995	36,187	35,573
Louisiana	38	2,626	89	1,381	1,278
Maine				(4)	42,419
Massachusetts	1,063,015	100,495	945	373,678	139,991
Michigan	125,017		1,978	19,888	77,884
Minnesota	1,010,150	77,880	23,618	2,150	159,885
Montana					158,564
Nebraska					140,373
Nevada	3,384			(4)	53,187
New Hampshire	80,664	15,214	2,565	3,320	(5)
New Jersey		11,689			132,768
New Mexico	26,206	12,032	1,130	3,129	2,840
New York	1,869,725	458,651	76,179	605,354	(5)
North Carolina	14,159	7,211		4,424	147,992
North Dakota	34,756	3,908	587	4,494	17,434
Ohio	226,763	28,354	7,780		706,140
Oregon					168,053
Rhode Island	57,722	22,736	1,362	13,489	37,774
South Carolina					11,835
South Dakota					99,158
Utah	1,018	357	76	116	344
Virgin Islands ³	89	29	1	9	44
Virginia					6,802
Wisconsin	441,793	101,957	10,242	22,224	126,688

¹ For the special types of public assistance, figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² In all States except California, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah, and the Virgin Islands includes payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

³ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

⁴ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁵ Data not available.

⁶ Represents data for March 1954.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW

(Continued from page 2)

their benefits had been based on need, many of these applicants are potentially eligible for assistance. A study made by Pennsylvania shows that, during the first 4 months of 1954, 567 cases, including 861 persons, were opened to receive assistance and payments to 382 cases already on the rolls were increased because United Mine Workers cash benefits were no longer available. The additional monthly cost in assistance payments was estimated at \$33,000.

Average payments for the special types of public assistance in April remained about the same as in March for the country as a whole. In a few States, however, changes were substantial. Some of these changes in average payments reflected changes in amounts of vendor payments

for medical care. Included in this group were Connecticut and Illinois, where adjustments were made in the premiums paid into pooled funds for medical care for recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The premiums were increased in Connecticut and reduced in Illinois.

Two additional States made changes affecting payments to recipients. In Alabama the average payment to recipients of old-age assistance rose \$5.48 when the State began meeting need in full within individual maximums; earlier the State had been meeting 80 percent of need. Average payments in Colorado dropped \$5.11 for recipients of old-age assistance when the State lowered the maximum in April.

For the Nation as a whole, the average payment for general assist-

ance dropped 27 cents. Among the States, sizable changes in average payments were somewhat more frequent in this program than in the others. Decreases of more than \$1 occurred in 16 of the 47 States reporting, while in six States the averages rose \$1 or more. The range was from a decrease of \$13.81 in Montana to an increase of \$7.65 in South Dakota.

Total assistance payments of \$220 million in April 1954 represented an increase of \$5.4 million or 2.5 percent over expenditures for this purpose in the preceding April. Except for old-age assistance, total payments were higher for each program than they had been a year earlier.

- Unemployed workers filed more initial claims for benefits under the State unemployment insurance programs in April than in March, but

Table 9.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, April 1954¹

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per family)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²
Total, 53 States ⁴	\$51.34	\$48.74	\$2.80	\$84.91	\$82.95	\$2.03	\$55.82	\$54.14	\$1.84	\$53.59	\$47.56	\$6.58
Alabama	30.68	30.65	.08	42.31	42.26	.06	26.31	26.31	(*)	25.14	25.07	.06
Connecticut	81.89	69.89	12.00	132.50	117.50	15.00	90.24	79.24	11.00	103.20	89.20	14.00
Delaware				87.68	86.90	1.42						
District of Columbia	53.63	53.54	.08	106.12	106.05	.07	57.36	57.31	.06	60.03	59.85	.18
Hawaii	40.22	35.29	4.93	91.73	85.96	5.77	48.41	44.48	3.93	54.46	48.47	5.99
Illinois	55.54	41.50	15.19	126.03	117.99	8.05	61.22	50.90	10.92	73.92	41.51	33.87
Indiana	46.66	37.98	9.20	87.39	80.92	6.61	53.90	47.54	6.61	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kansas	64.27	59.33	.52	110.63	102.36	8.93	69.90	65.08	5.03	66.74	58.70	8.52
Louisiana	51.18	51.18	(*)	63.46	63.31	.15	48.91	48.87	.05	41.82	41.70	.11
Massachusetts	74.25	63.10	11.38	123.89	115.90	8.10	89.72	89.18	.54	95.12	58.42	39.92
Michigan	53.26	52.59	1.59				60.87	60.47	1.12	68.64	66.95	10.46
Minnesota	62.90	44.19	19.17	115.84	105.51	10.66	75.02	56.54	19.60	51.68	42.75	10.14
Nevada	56.97	56.26	1.28							(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire	58.70	46.79	12.00	127.28	114.49	13.50	62.59	53.59	9.00	72.65	52.65	20.00
New Jersey				115.04	112.79	2.25						
New Mexico	46.52	44.29	2.23	73.39	71.50	1.88	45.26	42.68	2.58	39.11	37.44	1.68
New York	74.54	59.74	17.47	131.38	122.76	9.66	84.59	70.41	17.54	81.45	65.84	17.98
North Carolina	30.70	30.43	.28	60.00	59.62	.39				36.30	35.80	.50
North Dakota	59.74	55.62	4.15	112.82	110.34	2.62	59.32	54.08	5.24	68.13	62.53	5.77
Ohio	56.66	54.51	2.15	91.58	89.81	1.77	56.27	54.11	2.15			
Rhode Island	56.39	51.65	6.62	110.45	103.45	7.00	70.75	64.98	7.13	72.74	64.66	11.91
Utah	59.82	59.71	.11	112.79	112.64	.15	65.27	64.91	.36	63.66	63.60	.07
Virgin Islands ⁵	13.82	13.69	.13	20.62	20.44	.18	(*)	(*)	(*)	14.05	13.91	.14
Wisconsin	60.71	51.32	9.44	132.59	120.12	12.59	66.79	58.26	8.58	85.57	65.74	20.00

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 10-13 for average money payments for States not making vendor payments.

⁴ For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 42 States with programs in operation.

⁵ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁶ Less than 1 cent.

⁷ Represents data for March 1954.

⁸ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

the increase was relatively small (3.7 percent). It also reflected administrative factors rather than new unemployment, since in early April a new benefit year begins in four States and a new quarter's wage credits become available in most of the other States. The total of 1.4

million initial claims was 72.7 percent greater than that in April 1953 but substantially (about a fifth) less than the previous postwar high for the month, established in 1949. Weeks of unemployment claimed, which represent continuing unemployment, dropped 4.3 percent to 9.5 million.

The amount of benefits paid to unemployed workers covered by the State programs declined 6.9 percent in April to a total of \$200.8 million. During an average week, 1.9 million workers received benefit checks—a drop of 3.0 percent from the March figure.

Table 10.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1954¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1954 in—		April 1953 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,583,229	\$132,610,376	\$51.34	(1)	(1)	-1.3	-0.7
Ala.	63,668	1,953,359	30.68	-0.1	+21.7	-6.8	+4.5
Alaska	1,681	104,152	61.96	+5	+1.7	+1.8	+10.9
Ariz.	13,864	777,450	56.08	0	+1	(1)	+5
Ark.	52,319	1,632,346	31.20	-1	-3	-7.9	-11.6
Calif.	271,810	18,766,209	69.04	+2	+1	+1	-5
Colo.	52,589	3,823,814	72.71	-2	-6.7	+6	-7.2
Conn.	16,502	1,351,267	81.89	+2	+1.8	+7.3	+16.0
Del.	1,687	64,412	38.18	+6	+1.3	-3	+2
D. C.	2,888	154,877	53.63	+6	+6	+6.8	+6.9
Fla.	68,108	3,117,971	45.78	+2	+4	+2.5	+8.9
Ga.	96,707	3,601,512	37.24	+4	+5	+2.1	+4.6
Hawaii	1,916	77,062	40.22	-7	-8	-8.0	-2.9
Idaho	8,916	491,313	55.10	-4	-4	-2.1	-6
Ill.	101,638	5,644,596	55.54	-2	-3.4	-6.2	-3.2
Ind.	38,566	1,759,438	46.66	-1	+1	-5.1	-1.2
Iowa	43,673	2,488,630	56.98	-3	-1	-5.1	-4.9
Kans.	35,052	2,252,731	64.27	-1	+4	-4.1	-5
Ky.	55,541	1,945,898	35.04	+2	+3	+4	+1
La.	119,450	6,113,955	51.18	-2	-2	-6	-8
Maine	12,866	602,256	46.81	-6	-4	-3.5	-1.7
Md.	10,745	477,017	44.39	+1	+4	-8	+2.7
Mass.	93,440	6,937,870	74.25	-1	+4	-2.9	-3.1
Mich.	78,668	4,189,750	53.26	-5	-1	-9.2	-6.6
Minn.	52,702	3,315,163	62.90	-1	-1.2	-1.5	+3.6
Miss.	65,659	1,852,215	28.21	+1.7	+1.7	+8.8	+8.7
Mo.	133,333	6,677,709	59.08	(1)	(1)	+2.2	+2.3
Mont.	9,640	500,564	58.15	-5	-7	-9.3	-9.1
Nebr. ³	18,566	920,638	49.59	-3	(1)	-4.4	-15.4
Nev.	2,645	150,683	56.97	-2	-3	-1.3	-1.3
N. H.	6,722	394,586	58.70	-3	-2	-3.3	+2.6
N. J.	20,798	1,356,764	65.24	-2	+6	-3.7	+4.9
N. Mex.	11,734	545,870	46.52	+1.0	+1.0	+7.9	+10.5
N. Y.	107,026	7,977,542	74.54	-2	-4	-4.5	+3.5
N. C.	51,206	1,572,202	30.70	+5	+8	+8	+3.6
N. Dak.	8,378	500,486	59.74	-6	(1)	-2.6	-1.0
Ohio	105,389	5,971,456	56.66	-4	-1	-4.0	+2.0
Okla.	95,233	5,497,752	57.73	-2	-2	-1	-12.5
Oreg.	20,671	1,340,342	64.84	-1	-1.9	-5.0	-9
Pa.	60,992	* 2,644,604	* 43.36	-2	+2	-7.3	-7.2
P. R.	44,863	344,809	7.69	+2	+3	+4.9	+4.7
R. I.	8,715	491,464	56.39	-5	-1	-4.7	-7.4
S. C.	42,768	1,435,847	33.57	+3	+4	+2.1	+9.1
S. Dak.	11,177	499,514	44.69	-3	-2	-2.9	-1.8
Tenn.	66,768	2,400,504	35.95	+8	+7	+10.2	+8.0
Tex.	222,085	8,604,508	38.74	+3	+4	+1.5	+2.5
Utah	9,594	573,871	59.82	+4	+4	-1	+1.1
Vt.	6,851	304,076	44.38	-2	+1	-6	+8.0
V. I. ⁴	686	9,490	13.82				
Va.	17,318	496,616	28.68	+4	+4	-8	+7.1
Wash.	62,367	3,896,441	62.48	-2	-4	-4.3	-6.5
W. Va.	26,144	821,731	31.43	+8	+7	-3.1	-8.9
Wis.	46,822	2,842,373	60.71	-5	+1.0	-5.0	-2.2
Wyo.	4,083	242,083	59.44	+4	+4	+3	+1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,980 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$314,943 to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ In addition to these payments from old-age assistance funds, supplemental payments of \$107,600 from general assistance funds were made to recipients for medical care.

* Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

⁶ Represents data for March 1954.

Table 11.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1954¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1954 in—		April 1953 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	100,297	\$5,598,318	\$55.82	+0.4	+0.4	+1.6	+2.8
Ala.	1,495	39,331	26.31	+2	-2	-7	-8.1
Alaska	52	3,226	62.04	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ariz.	718	44,918	62.56	+7	+9	+4.4	+4.8
Ark.	1,904	71,928	37.78	+8	+9	-1.2	-5.2
Calif.	12,105	1,032,435	85.29	+8	+6	+3.1	+2.4
Colo.	337	22,722	67.42	-3	-1.3	-4.0	-8
Conn.	303	27,344	90.24	-3	-6	+3	+2.8
Del.	227	13,706	60.38	+4	+1.7	-3.0	+15.8
D. C.	249	14,283	57.30	+1.2	+2.3	-1.2	-2.0
Fla.	2,954	143,601	48.61	-4	-1	-5.4	-3.7
Ga.	3,197	135,405	42.35	+5	+5	+3.2	+5.3
Hawaii	111	5,373	48.41	+1.8	+3.5	+2.8	+10.7
Idaho	196	11,738	59.89	+1.6	+2.3	+5.4	+6.9
Ill.	3,688	225,765	61.22	-3	-3.1	-4.3	-1.7
Ind.	1,702	91,734	53.99	+7	+1.6	+1.1	+10.7
Iowa	1,381	100,928	73.08	+7	+1.0	+4.5	+12.7
Kans.	615	42,990	68.90	-5	-1.6	+1.3	-2
Ky.	2,663	98,061	36.82	+1.4	+1.2	+8.0	+6.9
La.	1,977	96,698	48.91	-1	-3	+1.0	+3.9
Maine	548	27,820	50.77	+2	+6	-2.5	-8
Md.	469	23,676	50.48	-4	-1.3	+9	+1.4
Mass.	1,744	156,476	89.72	+3	+5	+1.2	+6.4
Mich.	1,761	107,197	60.87	+3	+4	-3.9	-2.5
Minn.	1,205	90,396	75.02	0	+2.6	+4.4	+11.1
Miss.	3,214	110,137	34.27	+9	+1.2	+8.4	+9.2
Mo.	3,772	207,460	55.00	+5	+5	+8.1	+18.9
Mont.	459	29,415	64.08	-1.5	-1.6	-8.9	-9.1
Nebr.	720	41,078	57.05	+7	+1.0	+2.0	-10.5
Nev.	80	5,827	72.84	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. H.	285	17,839	62.59	-1.4	+5	-4.4	-9
N. J.	843	57,123	67.76	+2	+1.5	+2.2	+7.4
N. Mex.	440	19,913	45.26	-5	-1.2	+4.0	+6.7
N. Y.	4,342	367,310	84.59	+3	+1.0	+2	+8.7
N. C.	4,685	187,394	40.00	+5	+5	+3.4	+5.2
N. Dak.	112	6,644	59.32	+9	+9.3	-9	+10.3
Ohio	3,620	203,680	56.27	+1	+3	-4	+5.5
Okla.	2,132	142,253	66.72	-1.3	-6	-10.0	-20.4
Oreg.	346	26,156	75.60	+3	+2.1	-5.2	+4
Pa.	16,009	793,967	49.60	+4	+8	+1.3	+1.6
P. R.	1,321	10,105	7.65	+1.5	+1.6	+20.2	+22.6
R. I.	191	13,514	70.75	-1.5	-5	+2.7	+3.0
S. C.	1,685	65,463	38.85	+3	+2	+3.9	+9.7
S. Dak.	207	8,872	42.86	+5	+4	+3.0	+2.9
Tenn.	3,141	130,187	41.45	+5	+6	+5.9	+5.2
Tex.	6,135	268,316	43.74	+1	+3	+1.8	+3.2
Utah	212	13,837	65.27	0	+6	-9	+1.3
Vt.	164	7,973	48.62	-8	-8	-4.1	+3.6
V. I. ⁵	38	512	(1)				
Va.	1,334	46,742	34.93	+8	+5	+1	+2.0
Wash.	784	62,444	79.65	-3	+9	-2.4	-4.2
W. Va.	1,158	42,087	36.34	+5	+6	-9	-7.8
Wis.	1,194	79,744	66.79	+7	-1.9	-6.9	-1.6
Wyo.	69	4,575	66.30	(1)	(1)	(1)	

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: In California (449 recipients, \$40,185 in payments), in Washington (4 recipients, \$240 in payments), in Missouri (813 recipients, \$44,750 in payments), and in Pennsylvania (7,003 recipients, \$347,470 in payments).

³ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁴ In addition to these payments from aid to the blind funds, supplemental payments of \$5,902 from general assistance funds were made to recipients for medical care.

⁵ Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

* Represents data for March 1954.

Table 12.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1954*¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Amount	State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
			Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		Number of families	March 1954 in—	April 1953 in—
						Family	Recipient			
Total ³	575,535	2,053,777	1,547,852	\$48,868,007	\$84.91	\$23.79	+1.1	+1.0	+0.4	+1.1
Alabama	16,450	62,162	47,660	696,073	42.31	11.20	+.8	+1.1	-10.1	-4.0
Alaska	1,049	3,507	2,559	87,856	83.75	25.05	+3.1	+3.2	+20.0	+21.9
Arizona	4,214	16,242	12,299	381,369	90.50	23.48	+2.0	+2.9	+13.2	+14.9
Arkansas	8,294	31,672	24,390	438,474	52.87	13.84	+2.5	+2.8	-35.0	-38.1
California	53,303	174,243	132,778	6,562,965	123.13	37.64	+.7	+.9	+2.3	+5.3
Colorado	5,694	21,092	16,064	594,830	104.47	28.20	+1.7	+3	+9.2	+9.1
Connecticut	4,164	13,697	10,146	551,714	132.50	40.28	+1.7	+3	+1.4	+3.4
Delaware	813	3,261	2,531	71,293	87.08	21.86	+4.2	+3.5	+11.7	+10.0
District of Columbia	2,227	9,167	7,137	236,330	106.12	25.78	+.3	+1.1	+12.4	+10.1
Florida	19,295	67,033	50,810	1,037,610	53.78	15.48	+.6	+.7	+4.6	+5.7
Georgia	13,760	49,256	37,736	1,022,362	74.30	20.76	+1.3	+1.4	+4.9	+7.5
Hawaii	3,032	11,494	9,083	278,137	91.73	24.20	+3.0	+2.9	-4.9	-7.9
Idaho	1,807	6,741	4,940	235,168	123.32	34.89	-.9	-.7	+9	+2.7
Illinois	19,958	75,915	57,311	2,515,300	126.03	33.13	+1.1	+1.1	-11.0	-6.9
Indiana	7,689	26,992	20,115	671,930	87.39	24.89	+1.1	+1.7	-.7	+4.1
Iowa	6,305	22,564	16,805	768,630	121.91	34.06	+1.7	+2.8	+8.7	+11.2
Kansas	4,193	15,088	11,548	463,868	110.63	30.74	+.8	+1.7	+5.3	+10.2
Kentucky	18,169	62,906	46,529	1,112,637	61.24	17.69	+1.0	+1.4	-10.0	-14.2
Louisiana	17,712	66,669	50,322	1,124,015	63.46	16.86	-1.5	-1.7	-14.5	-14.6
Maine	4,234	14,788	10,693	350,288	82.73	23.69	-2	-2	-1.4	-8
Maryland	5,829	23,118	17,994	553,884	95.02	23.96	+.3	+.6	+6.2	+8.9
Massachusetts	12,406	41,058	30,349	1,536,967	123.89	37.43	+.6	+2.1	-1.0	+1.1
Michigan	18,388	61,989	45,017	1,940,709	105.54	31.31	+1.3	+2.0	-16.5	-12.4
Minnesota	7,304	24,920	19,154	846,078	115.84	33.95	+1.3	+3	(*)	+6.2
Mississippi	14,451	54,763	42,317	405,121	28.03	7.40	+4.2	+4.1	+29.0	+30.7
Missouri	20,591	71,544	53,015	1,372,460	66.65	19.18	+.3	+.5	+1	+10.5
Montana	2,267	8,030	6,017	231,882	102.29	28.88	+2.6	+1.2	-.4	-1.0
Nebraska	2,470	8,835	6,605	229,417	92.88	25.97	-.4	-.1	-.8	-4.0
Nevada ⁵	19	60	41	920	(*)	15.33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire	1,127	4,047	3,017	143,445	127.28	35.44	-1.3	-1.3	-15.1	-13.9
New Jersey	5,197	17,486	13,314	597,857	115.04	34.19	+1.4	+5.5	+3.7	+7.0
New Mexico	6,390	23,256	17,848	468,945	73.39	20.16	+1.9	+1.9	+20.6	+23.9
New York	47,482	168,805	122,862	6,237,962	131.38	36.95	+1	-1.8	+6	+4.4
North Carolina	18,675	70,479	53,837	1,120,585	60.00	15.90	+1.4	+1.7	+5.9	+11.3
North Dakota	1,513	5,497	4,209	170,691	112.82	31.05	+1.1	-8	-2.1	+3
Ohio ⁶	13,219	49,767	37,779	1,210,616	91.58	24.33	+1.0	+2.3	+3.1	+12.5
Oklahoma	15,346	52,839	38,748	1,104,485	71.97	20.90	-1.2	-.8	-12.8	-32.5
Oregon	3,552	12,535	9,460	435,534	122.62	34.75	+1.1	+4	+10.2	+13.4
Pennsylvania	25,924	98,394	74,699	2,569,781	79.13	26.12	+1.1	+2.3	-2.2	-3.1
Puerto Rico	37,582	122,586	93,630	371,903	9.90	3.03	+1.2	+1.4	+16.9	+15.2
Rhode Island	3,248	10,980	7,997	358,732	110.45	32.67	+.4	+1.3	+1.4	-1.9
South Carolina	7,520	29,023	22,604	367,335	48.85	12.66	+2.0	+2.4	+12.7	+22.2
South Dakota	2,782	9,122	7,026	227,811	81.89	24.97	+.6	+.6	+3.2	+4.5
Tennessee	21,439	77,009	57,601	1,452,432	67.75	18.86	+1.5	+1.6	+6.6	+46.2
Texas	20,418	79,715	59,563	1,243,283	60.89	15.60	+2.6	+2.7	+18.6	+9.8
Utah	3,126	10,874	8,048	352,575	112.79	32.42	+1.2	+5	+7.3	+7.1
Vermont	1,044	3,695	2,804	80,934	77.52	21.90	+.6	+.6	+1.8	+8.2
Virgin Islands ⁸	104	532	449	3,381	20.62	6.36				
Virginia	8,271	31,931	24,605	555,144	67.12	17.39	+2.6	+2.5	+9.7	+15.6
Washington	8,956	30,151	22,026	934,061	104.29	30.98	+.5	(*)	+.6	-15.1
West Virginia	17,730	66,291	51,613	1,409,610	79.50	21.26	+2.4	+3.2	-2.2	-6.0
Wisconsin	8,097	27,910	20,664	1,073,611	132.59	38.47	+1.4	+2.9	-1.0	+1.4
Wyoming	546	1,947	1,464	59,017	108.09	30.31	+1.3	+2.2	+4.0	+2.4

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.³ Includes program administered without Federal participation in Nevada.⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.⁵ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.⁶ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$120,937 from general assistance funds were made to 3,210 families.⁷ Excludes vendor payments for medical care.⁸ Represents data for March 1954.⁹ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13.—*Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1954*¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1954 in—		April 1953 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	205,494	\$11,013,340	\$53.50	+1.3	+1.5	+18.7	+19.0
Ala.	8,559	215,146	25.14	+7	+4	-3.7	-13.0
Ark.	2,891	88,822	30.72	+5.1	+4.9	+344.3	+377.7
Colo.	4,545	225,455	49.61	+2.1	-10.3	+12.5	+4
Conn. ³	1,048	108,154	103.20	-5.2	+14.2	—	—
Del.	100	4,796	47.96	(3)	(3)	-20.0	-29.2
D. C.	1,780	106,557	60.03	+4.0	+4.3	+25.3	+21.6
Ga.	7,061	291,134	41.23	+1.2	+1.6	+87.3	+94.2
Hawaii	1,192	64,911	54.46	+1.5	+1.9	-2.9	+2.6
Idaho	843	50,256	59.62	+6	+1.0	+2.8	+8.1
Ill.	5,590	413,211	73.92	+1.2	+3	+21.4	+30.6
Kans.	3,147	210,031	66.74	+6	+2.5	+4.1	+9.7
La.	12,048	503,797	41.82	-9	-9	-13.9	-13.0
Md.	4,075	212,043	52.04	+2.4	+2.1	+20.3	+23.1
Mass.	9,360	890,359	95.12	+1.2	+3.6	+7.1	+9.7
Mich.	1,900	130,408	68.61	+1.7	+1.6	+16.6	+17.1
Minn.	212	10,956	51.68	+49.3	+49.2	—	—
Miss.	2,505	61,584	24.58	+4.8	+4.8	+81.7	+102.5
Mo.	14,464	751,517	51.96	-2	-2	+14.1	+14.3
Mont.	1,369	85,253	62.27	+2.7	+2.9	+9.7	+7.9
N. H.	166	12,060	72.65	+6.4	+6.6	(3)	(3)
N. J.	2,515	193,878	77.09	+3	+3.8	+23.6	+29.3
N. Mex.	1,864	72,910	39.11	-1	+1	-3.8	-4.5
N. Y.	37,058	3,018,547	81.45	+8	+1.5	+15.1	+22.8
N. C.	8,865	321,793	36.30	+2.2	+2.3	+27.9	+31.0
N. Dak.	779	53,076	68.13	+3	+2.4	+4.4	+5.5
Ohio ⁴	6,985	347,389	49.73	+1.4	+1.5	+14.8	+15.1
Okla.	4,860	234,014	48.15	(8)	-1	+20.0	-17.0
Oregon	2,580	194,569	75.41	+2.1	+9	+20.7	+22.0
Pa.	12,109	596,170	49.23	+2.3	+3.1	+19.8	+26.7
P. R.	14,997	126,547	8.44	+1.8	+1.9	+37.7	+38.8
R. I.	1,133	82,415	72.74	+3.4	+3.8	+120.0	+130.6
S. C.	6,956	224,454	32.27	+1.2	+1.1	+18.7	+22.2
S. Dak.	548	24,822	45.30	+1.9	+2.3	+53.1	+51.1
Tenn.	1,028	40,635	39.53	+8.9	+9.6	—	—
Utah	1,672	106,447	63.66	+1.0	+5	+9.7	+9.1
Vt.	329	15,878	48.26	+4.1	+4.6	+35.4	+48.1
V. I.	66	927	14.05	—	—	—	—
Va.	4,426	165,257	37.34	+1.0	+1.3	+22.6	+27.1
Wash.	5,719	402,484	70.38	-5	-6	+1.7	+5
W. Va.	6,609	233,619	35.35	+6.7	+7.9	+31.5	+23.5
Wis.	1,111	95,066	85.57	+1	-2.0	+4.1	+22.4
Wyo.	430	25,693	59.75	-2.5	-2.1	-3.6	-2.6

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes program administered without Federal participation in Connecticut.

³ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 recipients.

⁴ In addition to these payments from aid to the permanently and totally disabled funds, supplemental payments of \$41,126 from general assistance funds were made to 1,759 recipients.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Excludes vendor payments for medical care.

⁷ Represents data for March 1954.

Table 14.—*General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, April 1954*¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1954 in—		April 1953 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	318,000	\$16,604,000	\$52.15	-2.4	-2.9	+15.0	+24.3
Ala.	123	3,076	25.01	+17.1	+12.4	-10.2	-7.3
Alaska	155	8,318	53.06	-8.3	+7.6	+7.6	+34.5
Ariz.	2,244	84,976	37.87	+34.5	+16.4	+58.8	+32.0
Ark. ³	464	6,323	13.63	+3.1	+4.7	-78.2	-78.2
Calif.	37,398	1,816,393	48.57	-4.5	-3.5	+30.6	+36.0
Colo.	2,105	101,653	48.29	-18.8	-23.8	+22.1	+38.4
Conn.	4,107	* 172,833	55.03	-5.9	-13.3	-17.7	-14.9
Del.	1,159	60,038	51.80	-1.4	-3.3	+53.5	+74.4
D. C.	651	39,602	60.83	-2.3	-8	-14.0	-16.0
Fla. ⁴	5,400	86,200	—	—	—	—	—
Ga.	2,160	43,742	20.25	-5.0	-6.4	-6.2	+11.3
Hawaii	1,054	43,476	41.25	+35.8	+36.4	-41.3	-57.3
Idaho	91	3,596	39.52	(?)	(?)	-30.0	-33.1
Ill.	31,071	2,057,470	66.22	+2	+3	+31.7	+45.2
Ind. ⁵	11,963	428,035	35.78	-3.8	-9.3	+46.7	+55.1
Iowa	4,236	145,143	34.26	-11.3	-20.9	+22.5	+27.0
Kans.	2,047	107,160	52.35	-7.5	-7.9	+14.7	+21.0
Ky.	2,907	86,591	29.75	-2.3	+2.8	-6.2	+5.5
La.	6,802	268,259	39.44	-1	+3	-1.5	-1.0
Maine	3,896	175,363	45.01	-1.0	-5.5	+14.3	+23.3
Md.	2,235	122,772	54.93	-7.4	-7.7	-9.6	-5.9
Mass.	12,908	729,843	56.28	-1.7	-5.0	+5.1	+10.5
Mich.	18,701	1,195,485	53.93	-1.1	+1.1	+45.6	+67.6
Mtian.	7,601	409,493	53.87	-4.1	-11.3	+23.9	+27.8
Miss.	841	11,207	13.33	+1.4	+1.5	-7	+2.8
Mo.	5,242	189,814	36.21	-3.1	-3.6	-39.0	-36.0
Mont.	1,122	29,838	26.59	+6.9	-29.7	+86.7	+55.7
Nebr.	1,633	71,473	43.77	-11.5	-13.7	—	—
Nev.	348	11,341	32.59	0	0	+20.0	+10.1
N. H. ⁶	1,300	65,000	—	—	—	—	—
N. J.	7,755	589,764	76.05	-4.8	-5.0	+32.6	+47.9
N. Mex.	515	13,278	25.78	+4.0	+3.2	+67.8	+73.9
N. Y.	* 31,306	2,314,024	74.84	-3.8	-3.4	-4.3	-3.7
N. C.	2,519	54,717	21.72	-9	-2.6	+29.3	+38.0
N. Dak.	630	24,202	38.42	-13.2	-24.1	+19.3	+16.8
Ohio ⁷	28,893	1,482,839	51.32	(3)	+4	+40.2	+60.7
Oklahoma	¹² 4,200	65,604	—	—	—	—	—
Oreg.	6,015	385,936	64.16	-4.9	-6.0	+17.0	+25.3
Pa.	18,597	1,138,951	61.24	+2.0	+5.3	+8.3	+27.3
P. R.	1,432	9,694	6.77	-18.1	-16.4	-47.6	-46.6
R. I.	4,035	262,312	65.01	+1.7	-2.6	+3	+6.8
S. C.	2,320	52,831	22.77	+9	-7	+9.8	+13.3
S. Dak.	873	27,566	31.58	-4.1	+26.6	-13.7	+8.5
Tenn.	2,750	36,392	13.23	-9.4	-16.0	-2.1	+6.0
Tex. ⁸	8,500	202,000	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	1,806	115,947	62.14	-6.0	-8.5	+44.4	+45.7
Vt. ⁹	1,350	60,000	—	—	—	—	—
V. I. ¹⁰	114	1,526	13.39	—	—	—	—
Va.	2,573	96,672	37.57	+2.7	+5.9	+30.8	+48.7
Wash.	11,120	651,788	58.61	-9.8	-10.0	+18.3	+14.5
W. Va.	2,792	80,120	28.70	+1.9	+4	-23.1	-32.3
Wis.	8,578	638,373	71.91	-1.3	-4	+67.6	+94.0
Wyo.	319	15,835	49.64	-9.4	-2.3	+55.6	+72.9

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

³ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁴ About 8 percent of this total is estimated.

⁵ Partly estimated.

⁶ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only, for few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁷ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

⁸ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁹ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹⁰ Includes 7,130 cases and payments of \$238,880 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

¹¹ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

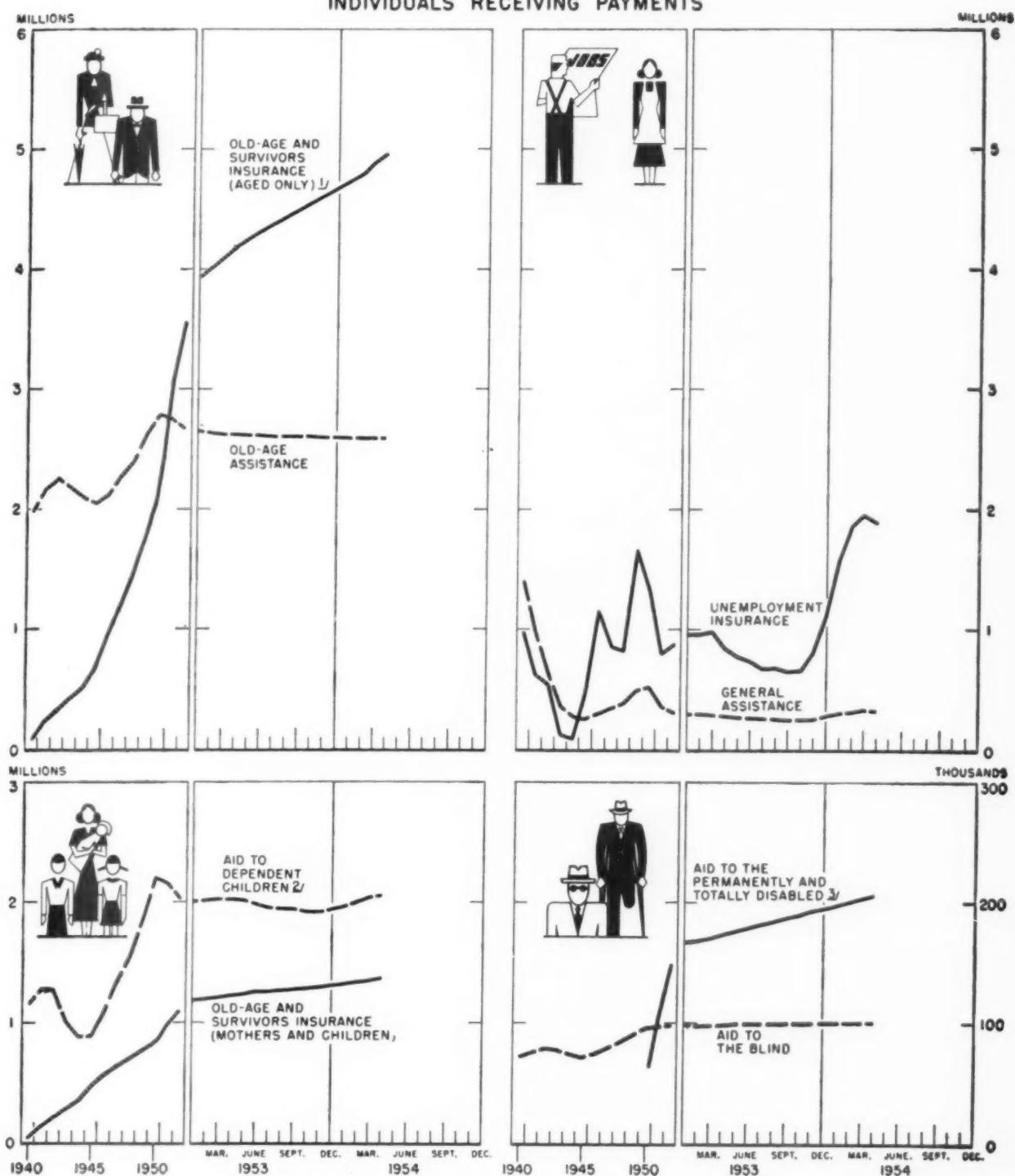
¹² Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,434 cases were aided by county commissioners and 3,140 cases under program administered by Oklahoma Emergency Relief Board.

¹³ Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of local jurisdictions.

¹⁴ Represents data for March 1954.

Social Security Operations*

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



* Old-age and survivors insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status), estimated for August 1952; annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs (including, beginning October 1950, cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care, except in general assistance); annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws; annual data, average weekly number for the year.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950, includes a small proportion of wife beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care.

² Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950, partly estimated.

³ Program initiated October 1950.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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